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WASHINGTON.

Adverse Report of the House Committee on the Postal Telegraph Bills.

A Form of Suffrage Amendment Agreed Upon in Committee of Conference.

Final Passage of the Copper Tarriff Bill Over the President's Veto.

Schenck's Bill to Strengthen the Public Credit Passed in the House.

The National Bank Bill Likely to Fail at this Session.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VISITORS.

General Grant is kept busily engaged at his headquarters from half past 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, two hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock, being devoted to the reception of visitors, and during the time the room is crowded. Among the visitors there are, of course, a large number of office-seekers and friends of various applicants all anxious to get their application in first, but they invariably meet with a formal reception from the General. Not only is he importuned constantly by office-seekers, but members of his staff are daily receiving many letters from parties in various parts of the country, requesting their influence for office. The gentlemen, being officers of the army, pay no attention to such letters. The General is questioned hourly by persons who call upon him as to whom he has thought about for this or that position, but he declines to give any information. In fact, the members of his staff who are most intimate with him are quite as much in the dark as anybody as to contemplated appointments.

THE ALASKA BRIBERY COMMITTEE

have struck a snag. The report proper states the facts developed, and leaves the House and the public to draw its own conclusion. It will show that, beyond the $3,000 paid to a city paper for advertising space, and the connection of one correspondent with the affair, no newspaper or its representative received, or sought to receive, any money or other consideration in favor of the project. The evidence of Painter and Stanton is given in full, and every man is left free to decide between their flatly contradictory statements. The snag came to the surface when it was proposed to condemn the practice of employing agents, attorneys, correspondents and newspapers to influence legislation, half the committee going against this as beyond their authority. No conclusion is yet reached.

PASSAGE OF SCHENCK'S FINANCE BILL.

The action of the House to-day on Schenck's bill has given a healthy financial tone to the situation. The section legalizing gold contracts was thought by many members, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, to be unnecessary, but it was carried by 90 to 73. The other section declaring that 5-20s are payable in coin as soon as greenbacks are equal to gold, was carried by 129 to 54. The Democrats who voted for it were:

Barnum, Hubbard (Conn.), Chandler, Phelps, Glossbrenner, Taber—6.

And the Republicans who voted against it were:

Baker, Beatty, Bowen, Butler, Cobb, Coburn, Dewey, Donnelly, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Hawkins, Hopkins, Hunter, Ingersoll, Loan, Orth, Pike, Shanks, Stevens, Stokes, Washburn, Ind., Wilson, Ohio.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill have issued their report. General Butler's scheme for killing Kilpatrick failed. But a good deal of reduction is to be made in the expense of our foreign service with South America. Chili, Brazil and New Granada are the only full missions retained. We are to be represented at each of the other countries down there by a Commissioner with a salary of $3,000.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The action of the House, last night, on the National Bank bill, of which Mr. Coburn's amendment was the principal feature, was, it seems, misunderstood by almost everybody. The Conference Committee was not ordered, and when the motion was made to-day to agree to one, it failed. The probabilities are that nothing will be done with the measure, and thus all projects for a redistribution of the national currency will fall through.

GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate Judiciary Committee bill, legalizing the election of last year in Mississippi, which was reported to-day, can hardly get through this session, as the Reconstruction Committee are opposed to it, but the Senate will acquiesce in the same committee's recommendation against further legislation at present in the case of Georgia.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH PROJECT.

The Senate committee will report to-morrow or next day in favor of Hubbard's Postal Telegraph bill.

THE CORCORAN INVESTIGATION.

The Senate District Committee took some further evidence to-day about Corcoran's claims, principally from his agents, but did not renew the dinner-table inquiry.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor bill, passed last session, was reported to-day from the Senate Committee on Commerce, with amendments reducing the aggregate about one-fourth. It now gives $2,287,000. Michigan gets $254,000, Ohio $52,000, Wisconsin $180,000, Chicago harbor $13,000, Des Moines Rapids $600,000, Rock Island Rapids $44,000, Ohio River $80,000, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers $100,000, and the Louisville Canal $250,000.

GENERAL SHERMAN

is expected here on Friday, and his family will come in about two weeks. They are to occupy General Grant's present residence, which has been purchased and will be given to General Sherman by friends in New York.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL

having passed both houses of Congress over the President's veto, is now a law.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Conference Committee on the constitutional amendment were in session an hour this afternoon and two hours this evening, and finally decided that it was on the whole best to go back to about what originally passed the House, viz.: that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. A proposition on this basis will be put into shape and presented in both branches to-morrow, and without much doubt be adopted by nearly the full Republican strength.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE CABINET.

The Pennsylvania politicians were so persistent in pressing the claims of their State for a position in General Grant's Cabinet that he told some of them yesterday and others of them to-day that his present intention was to appoint a good citizen of that State to one of his Secretaryships, though he held himself at liberty to change his mind before next Thursday. He has not given any indication of his selection however.

PROTECTION TO STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

Senator McCreery, of Ky., has an amendment to present to the bill for the protection of the lives of passengers, providing that all stoves shall be securely bolted, all pumps and hose kept in order, and that petroleum shall not be carried. The bill went over to-day, but will be in order to-morrow.

THE TREASURY PRINTING BUREAU.

Senator Fessenden made a statement, incidentally, in debate to-day concerning his views of the manner in which the printing of currency in the Treasury has been conducted. He firmly believed that, after the fullest and fairest investigation, it would be found that the work had been done in a perfectly correct manner.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Four patent American brick dwelling houses, in process of construction upon the Howard University grounds, after being half completed, were found to be unsafe, and have just been taken down.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

It has become [illegible] certain that Congress will not, at the present session, pass the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the indications are that it will not do so either in the next session unless there is a radical change in the Indian Committee of the Senate. Whether the bill is, or is not passed, there will be some pretty radical changes in our Indian policy under President Grant. He has decided whom to nominate to the Senate as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of the present incumbent, and if his nomination is confirmed, the country will have a man in that office who can neither be bought, coaxed nor frightened by the great Indian ring. The new administration will exert its power from the first and till the job is accomplished to root out the whole gang of thieves, shysters and speculators which has made the Indian service synonymous with trickery and rascality. General Grant will seek to carry out the leading views of General Harney and the other Peace Commissioners, who have been laboring on the plains for the past two years. He will send among the Indians as his agents an entirely new class of men. Efforts will be made to restrain the border whites from infringing upon the rights of the Indians, and to inaugurate a system of fair and upright dealing in all transactions between the settlers and Indians. All Indians who are disposed to peace will find that the policy of the new administration is a peace policy. Those who do not accept this policy will find the new administration ready for a sharp and severe war policy. It is General Grant's belief that when this is well understood, when the whites understand that depredations on the Indians are pretty sure to be dealt with by the strong semi-civil, semi-military process and when the Indians see that their ravages are certain to be swiftly punished by the army, we shall have a good deal less trouble on the plains than we now have. He means peace, and will not resort to coercive measures with the Indians till they are absolutely necessary. He wants them gathered on reservations, and, as fast as may be, brought under the restraints of civilization. He is much impressed with the humane ideas of the Quakers on questions lately raised respecting our Indian policy, and will allow this class of our citizens considerable prominence in the Indian work of his administration. He has had some correspondence with leading men in this section, and the probability is that no small number of his agents will be Quakers. He does not, of course, expect to accomplish everything in one month, or in six months, but those who have conversed with him are surprised to find how much study he has given to the question, and are confident that the beneficial effect of the new and more enlightened policy will be largely felt before the end of the coming summer if he is not hampered in his purpose by Congress.

MR. ROLLINS' SUCCESSION.

The announcement that Hon. Columbus Delano will be President Grant's Commissioner of Internal Revenue seems to give gratification to all who want an honest and a vigilant enforcement of our Revenue laws, and occasions surprise only among those who were unaware of the degree of respect in which he is held by Grant. He has been warmly congratulated by many persons to-day, but maintains a discreet reserve when questioned about what has passed between General Grant and himself. He neither admits nor denies, and keeps his own counsels so well that it seems almost unnecessary to say the fact of his having been tendered the position did not come from him either directly or indirectly. He spoke briefly to-day on the Ways and Means Committee bill to strengthen the public credit, taking strong ground that good faith must be kept with the government creditor; that our 5-20 bonds must and will be paid in gold, saying that the nation must oppose as strong a front now to repudiation as it opposed during the war to the rebellion.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
ARMY PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President, to-day, transmitted to the Senate a large number of appointments in the army. Among them are John T. Sprague, Thomas Wilson, Milton Coggswell, Richard N. Batchelder, Allen Rutherford, and Robert Avery, to be Brigadier Generals by brevet; also, the last named to be Major General by brevet, for gallant and meritorious service. There are many other brevet appointments pending in the Senate.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILLS.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have rendered an adverse report on the several schemes of Mr. Washburne, Mr. G. G. Hubbard and Mr. J. F. Hall for the establishment of postal telegraphs. The committee began their report by a careful analysis of each of the three bills under discussion and followed it up by the general considerations applicable to the whole subject and the special objections to which each of the proposed measures are open. Mr. Washburne's scheme is to establish a four-wire experimental line from Washington to New York to be operated in connection with the Post Office Department by persons wholly in the government employ. The bill fixes a uniform tariff of one cent a word, exclusive of date, address or signature, with five cents additional for postage and delivery. It appropriates for the construction of the line $75,000, which, in an accompanying paper, Mr. Washburne thinks ample to construct the line and sustain it until it becomes self-supporting. If successful and remunerative to the government, the lines to be gradually extended to all parts of the country. Mr. Hubbard asks for the passage of a law which, by one act of legislation, should create a new branch of public service, the postal telegraph system, and also grant a charter to himself and his associates as the United States Postal Telegraph Company, authorizing them to erect and maintain lines of telegraph all over the States and Territories, with the right to enter upon and occupy post roads and routes across the public domain, navigable rivers, &c. The bill fixes the tariff of messages at a maximum of twenty cents for twenty words, including date, address and signature, for each distance of five hundred miles, or fractional part thereof, five cents to be added for postage and delivery. The Post Office Department is, however, to do everything but supply wires and other telegraph machinery, which are to be supplied and operated by private parties under contract with the department at rates not exceeding those specified. The receipt and delivery of messages, office room, fuel, lights, blanks, stationery, bookkeeping, the superintendence of the lines, are all to be at the expense of the government. The contractors are to be required only to establish the lines and do the business at towns having a population of 5,000 or over, though the Postmaster General may open offices at railway stations and at smaller intermediate places. Both the corporation to be created under the act and any existing companies may bid for the contract, and in case no better offer is received the United States Company is required to accept a contract at the rates established, if the same is tendered by the Postmaster General within six months from the passage of the act, on penalty of forfeiting their charter.

Mr. Hall's bill, introduced by Mr. Van Horn, of New York, is for the construction of a line between Washington and Boston, under the direction of the Post Office Department, the line to be built by Mr. Hall and his associates over and upon any line or route of travel by Post Office road, or otherwise by railroad; and the bridges of all kinds over streams and rivers used on that may be used as mail routes of the United States; and that said party or parties shall be protected in the construction, erection, preservation, and use thereof upon the lines or routes above designated; said line or lines to be built of metallic poles and air cables; the tariff between any two points on the line to be one cent a word, counting date, address and signature. The owners of the line are to have the right to import any material suitable for the construction and working of it, including poles, wires, instruments and etc., free of duty. After three years' successful operation of the line, the government is required to buy it at its cost and seven per cent interest.

With regard to the general subject of assuming telegraph, the committee advert to the fact, that in the infancy of the invention, Prof. Morse offered it to the government, and an experiment line was established between Baltimore and Washington, operated by the Post Office Department; that upon the working of this line and the propriety of assuming the business the Postmaster General at the request of Congress made an adverse report, and the business was thereupon remitted to the hands of the people and the legislation of the States. After a lapse of more than twenty years, when the system had grown to vast dimensions under the authority and protection of State laws and by force of private energy and capital, the subject was, in 1866, again brought before Congress by an application for a private act to incorporate a telegraph company, and also by the introduction of a bill to create a postal telegraph system. These propositions received the fullest attention and elicited much debate, especially in the Senate. The opinion of Postmaster General Denison was again invoked, as in 1845, and he reported against the inauguration of the proposed system of telegraphs as part of the postal system, not only because of its doubtful financial success, but also its questionable feasibility under our political system. The result was a denial of legislation of a private or personal character, and the passage of a general law extending to all telegraph companies then existing or to be in future created by State laws, rights of way over the public domain, over post roads and routes, and across navigable streams, upon conditions that they should grant the privilege of use of the line to the government officers on public business [illegible] the Postmaster General, and also agree to sell their entire lines and property to the government at an appraisal at any time after five years. All the leading companies accepted this act and are now subject to its obligations, and in five years from July, 1866, the government will have the right to take the lines and property of any or all of them at an appraisal of their fair value at the time of the appraisal. The purpose of this act was obviously to set at rest the controverted question of the telegraph control management. By it Congress refused to interfere with the legislative control of the business heretofore exercised uniformly by the States, for the reason that if both Congress and the State legislated about it, there would be an unavoidable conflict of jurisdiction. On the other hand they extended to corporations created by the States certain valuable privileges on condition that the government might at a future time, if it desired to assume the business, obtain possession of the property by paying a fair price for it. The act, when accepted, created a compact between the government and the corporations, and the reasonable construction of that compact is that during the period of the obligation the government should do no act which would impair the value of the property over which it held the suspended right of purchase. Such a contract as this, if between private parties, would be enforced in its spirit and in its letter by the courts, and Congress will not deal less justly with citizens than the law requires them to deal with each other. This mode of acquiring the telegraph property and business is precisely that pursued by Belgium and England, which acquired it by negotiations and by purchase of private companies.

Mr. Washburne's plan is not calculated to succeed, for several reasons. The appropriation for it is entirely inadequate. The Bankers and Brokers' line is a substantially built, four-wire line between Washington and New York, and therefore exactly corresponds to the proposed experimental line of Mr. Washburne. The capital stock of that company is $1,000,000, of which $750,000 has been paid in by its stockholders. The President of the company, in a communication addressed to the committee, states that with the exercise of the utmost economy and diligence, and with the very best classes of customers, it cannot at existing rates be made to pay more than its operating expenses, and has never paid dividend or interest upon its cost. There are already three lines between Washington and New York, and a fourth is building. When the government enters the field it will encounter a competition of not less than thirty wires, and in that competition its lines must go to the wall; for, however unremunerative the tariff may be, private companies may make up their losses out of other lines which they own in other territory, while the government must meet its deficiency out of the public purse. The effect would be to make low rates between Washington and New York at the expense of higher rates everywhere else. Short experimental lines, competing with sections only of a great and ramified private system, cannot be otherwise than failures. Two systems, one public and the other private, cannot work together with success to either or benefit to the public. The functions of the government are necessarily exclusive, and when once assumed private parties cannot be allowed to exercise them and must be rigidly excluded, as was the case of the private expresses which attempted to carry the mails. Both Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Washburne rely on the examples of Belgium and Switzerland, but there is no similarity between the condition of those countries and that of the United States. Belgium has the densest population of Europe, nearly 400 to the square mile, while the United States has but 10 to the square mile. Belgium is less than a quarter part as large as New York, and yet its population is double that of Ohio. It lies midway between England, France and Germany, holding the closest relations with each. Its business is largely manufacturing. It owns and operates the railway, telegraph and Post Office, together with most of the telegraph offices being at railway stations. It has recently established a very low tariff for such of its home business as requires no extraordinary despatch, viz.: half a franc, or about fourteen cents of our currency. There are, however, instances of low rates in the United States. Thus the tariff between Washington and Baltimore has for a considerable time been only ten cents, and the distance is fully equal to the average of Belgium distances. This is not supposed to be a remunerative rate, nor is the inland telegraph of Belgium thus far remunerative. In 1866 and 1867 the Belgium telegraphic service showed a loss of 309,000 francs, and this would have been much greater if it had not been for the receipts from international and transit business—business having one or both of its termini out of the country—which yielded a revenue of 1,147,000 francs, against 890,000 francs from domestic messages. There are only 374 offices in Belgium, and if all the domestic messages sent in 1867 were divided between them it would give only six messages to each for each day in the year, and at a half franc this would give a gross revenue of 84 cents in our currency, or less than the wages of the lowest class of American operators. Switzerland is smaller both in occupied territory and population than Belgium, but it is annually invaded by an army of pleasure-seeking travellers, who use the telegraph for their various wants, as it is used nowhere else in the world. The government controls the expenses as well as the telegraph and with quite as much propriety. Both in Switzerland and Belgium labor is cheaper than anywhere else in Europe, and does not average half the price of the United States. Labor constitutes sixty per cent of the cost of operating American lines. A far juster comparison would be with the whole of Europe. Distances are shorter than in this country, and although the lines traverse the territory of many nations, there are no national boundaries on the telegraphic map. The whole number of messages sent in Europe in 1866 was 18,683,000, and the sum received, $10,399,000 in American gold, or $14,461,000 in currency at $1.40. This makes the average cost of these messages at 77½ cents. The Western Union Company, which does about nine-tenths of the American business, and which alone furnished statistics to the Commissioner for the year ending June 30, 1867, transmitted 10,068,000 messages, and received for the same $5,739,000, equal to 57 cents a message; and in that number is not included the vast amount of railroad business nor the regular despatches to the press business, in which the number of words delivered were 295,000,000, equal to 14,735,000 messages of twenty words each. In Europe the press despatches were not a tenth part of those of this country. The number of offices to the population is vastly greater here than in Europe. In Prussia there is an office to every 33,000 people; in France one to 28,000; in Great Britain one to 14,000; in Belgium one to every 12,000; in Switzerland one to every 10,000, and in the United States one to every 7,500; in the Pacific States one to every 2,500. So to the use made of the telegraph America stands pre-eminent. In France the number of messages is one to 13 persons; in Prussia one to every 9; in Great Britain one to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland one to every 4, and in the United States one to every 2½.

Mr. Hubbard's scheme is not for the establishment of a strictly governmental line. He asks for a charter to enable him and his associates to incorporate and operate a branch of the public service which is to be created by the same statute. He proposes to do the work of sending messages by contract, likening to the carrying of the mails. He avows that he expects to make a profitable business of it, and hopes the government may make something also. What right or propriety is there in granting him a charter? Congress decided against all such grants in 1866, and there is no new element in the situation which would justify the reversal of that decision. There are no petitions from the people in legislative resolutions, and the voice of the press is not pronounced in favor of any such scheme. On the part of the press, it is dissatisfied with the existing arrangements for the collection and transmission of news; but it is not claimed that the prices charged by the telegraph companies are unreasonable. On the other hand, many of the most influential journals are openly opposed to any meddling with the telegraph by the government. The National Board of Trade, convened at Cincinnati in the autumn, voted against the postal telegraph scheme. The constitutional right of Congress to grant a charter to a private company to build telegraph lines within the States, without their consent, is very questionable. Except banks, as a part of the public fiscal system, it has chartered no private corporations to act in the States. Congress is asked in this bill to confer on Mr. Hubbard and his associates the right of eminent domain, a right which the Federal Government never exercises, if it possesses it, even when it desires to acquire land in the States for purely public purposes. If it wants land for a fort, a navy-yard, a light-house or a Post Office, it applies to the State for leave to purchase, and for a transfer of the jurisdiction. If the State consents, it passes an act which not only passes the jurisdiction, but also provides for the appropriation of the land under its right of eminent domain. In case the owner will not consent to sell, Congress is not likely in behalf or for the profit of private parties, to exercise powers which are not exercised for the most necessary public purposes.

Though it may be claimed that the United States Postal Telegraph Company is to be virtually a public corporation, because it is designed to aid in the performance of public service, it really has no title to be so called, as the business is essentially a private one not hitherto done by the government, and to be still shared by private companies. An extremely objectionable feature of the proposed postal telegraph system is the right to secure priority in the transmission of messages by paying an extra price for it. The rule of all American lines is first come, first served. Any other rule would destroy the usefulness of the service and transform it into a pernicious engine of speculation. Mr. Hubbard's scheme violates a radical principle in respect to government work. Whatever service falls within the proper functions of the government should be performed by it immediately, and not through the intervention of private parties reaping an intermediate profit. It is a proper subject of taxation, and the whole revenue which it yielded should belong to the Treasury. No company looking for 10 per cent dividends can be allowed to intervene. The contract system for carrying the mails does not violate the principle. The postal service does not consist only or chiefly in carrying locked mail bags. That is transportation merely, and an entirely mechanical and subordinate part of the system. The government has no occasion to build railroads for the transportation of its mails, because they already exist for the much more important business of carrying freight and passengers; but the transmission of a telegram over the wires is the essential element of that service to which all the skill and all the responsibility attaches, and it cannot be done successfully except under an immediate responsibility to the party of sending. This responsibility the servants of a contractor would never fear. Mr. Hubbard's scheme mixes the service and the servants of the contractors and of the government in such a manner that the public will fall between two stools. How is this system to be made profitable to the contractors. It can only be by putting nearly all the cost upon the government. The cost and maintenance of the lines and the wages of the operators are all that fall on the contractor. All the rest must be borne by the government. When it is considered that in the large cities the telegraph occupies much more space than the Post Office, that in New York alone there are nearly one hundred offices, it will be seen that the rent of offices alone will be no trifling matter. How these offices are to be run by the employes of the Post Office is not easily seen. If they are to be closed the public will seriously suffer. The scheme of Mr. Hubbard offers a very partial and imperfect substitute for the great network of telegraph lines now in operation. He is to be required to go only to towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over, and is to be allowed five years to do it. In 1860 there were only 313 towns with that population. How are the rest of the 4,000 telegraph offices to be served? Are they to be abandoned or left to the forbearance of private companies, whose most profitable territory has been invaded by the government? The committee see no such middle ground between the government and private telegraph systems as Mr. Hubbard proposes, and if such a contract system were needed it is not necessary to charter a new company to render the services. Old companies can do it or new companies can be organized in the States and brought within the privileges and obligations of the law of 1866. If new inventions are desirable, private capitalist will much more readily embark in them now than when Prof. Morse offered his discovery to an incredulous public.

Mr. Hall's bill has for its object the introduction of iron poles and air cables, the former now in use in those European countries which have a lack of wood, the latter at present an untried experiment anywhere. He asks that these, and all other materials necessary to construct his line may be imported free of duty. In a business so well established as the telegraph, the introduction of improved machinery may safely be left to the stimulus of competition seeking to avail itself of the latest and best instrumentalities, and whenever iron posts and air cables commend themselves to the judgment of the telegraphic managers, American mechanics will probably be found to make them. The obligation which would be imposed on the government to buy these lines at cost and interest after three years, is such as Congress ought not to sanction.

The President to-day gave an order to Lewis Schade, Esq., for the remains of Henry Wirz, who was executed in the Old Capitol Prison in November, 1865, and this afternoon the body was removed by an undertaker.

ILLEGAL REGISTERING.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia have found true bills against seventeen persons illegally registering their names at the late municipal election.

THE INAUGURATION.

Special meeting of the City Councils are called for to-morrow to take action concerning the inauguration.

REPRESENTATIVE CAUCUS.

The caucuses of both Republican and Democratic Representatives in Congress will be held about Tuesday next. All new members of the House are urged to be in Washington by Monday.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day adopted a resolution to take no further action this session on applications for the removal of political disabilities.

THE SUSPENDED NATIONAL BANK IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, the doors of which were closed yesterday afternoon, wound up its affairs as a depository of government funds on the 23d of September, and everything relating thereto was satisfactorily settled. The Comptroller of the Currency has instructed the special agent to examine and report all the facts relating to the alleged defalcation.

GRANT'S MILITARY STAFF.

The statement that all the members of General Grant's staff will, on the 4th day of March, tender their resignations, has no foundation in fact, and betrays ignorance of army etiquette and usages. Most of these officers hold their staff rank by assignment, and after Grant's inauguration they will have nothing to do but wait the usual orders from the Adjutant General's office to rejoin their proper commands or for the assignment of them to such other duty as may be directed by proper authority.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

SENATE.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the petition, etc., asking legislation to meet existing state of affairs in Georgia.

The bill to provide a more efficient government for Mississippi, and the bill supplementary to the act to abolish the system of peonage in New Mexico and other parts of the United States, and a memorial against the change in the Bankrupt laws.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same committee, reported adversely the bill to define felonies and misdemeanors as regular peremptory challenges in United States Courts, on the ground that the objects of the bill are already provided for in the statutes; also, adversely to the bill to preserve the purity of elections in the Territories, on the ground that there is not sufficient time at this session to entertain it.

THE M'GARRAGHAN CLAIM.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an adverse report, signed by him and Mr. Ferry, on the claim of William McGarrahan. He said the Senator from Louisiana (Kellogg), and the Senator from South Carolina (Sawyer), would make a favorable report upon the claim, and that as the Senator from Delaware (Bayard), declined to have anything to do with the matter, the committee were unable to arrive at any decision, and must therefore leave it wholly to the action of the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to admit free of duty philosophical apparatus, books and charts imported in good faith for use of instruction.

Mr. CONKLING moved to add, "And chimes of bells of kinds not made in this country."

Mr. GRIMES opposed the amendment and the bill, and, after a brief discussion, the bill was laid over.

The bill to authorize the selection of a site for a Territorial prison in Idaho passed.

THE COPPER TARIFF VETO.

A message from the President of the United States was received and read, vetoing the Copper Tariff bill. The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson (Tenn), Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, Williams—38.

NAYS.

Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Ferry, Fessenden, Grimes, McCreery, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Whyte—12.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolutions reported by the Joint Committee on Printing to provide for reporting and printing the debates of the next Congress.

Mr. WHYTE said, as a member of the Committee on Printing, he had investigated the subject, and was satisfied that the best course Congress could take would be to direct the Joint Committee on Printing to make a new contract with Messrs. Rives & Bailey, the present publishers of the *Globe*, and he offered an amendment directing the committee to make a contract with Rives & Bailey at the rate named in their bid. The choice, in his judgment, lay between them and the Government Printing Office, because it seemed to him idle to consider the proposition of Mr. Crowell, living in a distant city, and having neither an establishment in which to do this work, no time to create one. As between Rives & Bailey and the Congressional Printer, he was in favor of choosing the former, because they had already demonstrated their ability to do the work well, and because he thought the estimate of the Public Printer very unsatisfactory, some of the items, particularly the binding, being estimated at an absurdly low figure.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Whyte's amendment was adopted, and the Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Printing to conclude a satisfactory contract with Messrs. Rives & Bailey for reporting and publishing the debates for the next two years.

The vote was 34 to 11.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, Mr. Cole's bill to further the administration of justice.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, reported, without amendment, the Postal Service Appropriation bill.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL then called up the Army Appropriation bill. The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. WILSON then offered an amendment reducing the number of infantry regiments to thirty-five, the number of Brigadier Generals to eight, fixing the term of enlistment at five years, mustering out about fourteen infantry regiments, and providing that the President shall consolidate the regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service will permit. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, which was agreed to, striking out the provision against making new appointments in the Ordnance, Engineer and Medical Departments.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add an additional section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay the interest account of Maine and Massachusetts for advances made by Massachusetts, then including Maine, for the United States during the War of 1812-1815.

Mr. GRIMES raised a point of order that this was substantially a private claim, being for the benefit of a railroad company, and that, therefore, it could not, under the rules, be tacked on to the pending Appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER maintained that this being the claim of a State, was not a private but a public claim. What he proposed was that the Senate should provide for the payment of an outstanding account due to Massachusetts for services during the War of 1812, and the question of the justice of the claim, or the propriety of providing for it in this way, was not at all affected by the fact that Massachusetts had generously appropriated the proceeds of the claim to the construction of a very important railroad, by which the general interests of the country would be advanced.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, presented a report signed by himself and Mr. Kellogg, favorable to the claim of Wm. M'Garraghan.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the amendment to the pending bill offered by the Senator from Massachusetts was not in order.

Mr. FESSENDEN took the opposite view and the question of order was discussed until 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Mr. WILSON, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the following bills and resolutions which were passed:

The House bill providing that brevet commissions shall only be issued in time of war; joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of the National Cemeteries at Antietam and Gettysburg; joint resolution dropping from the army roll certain officers absent three months or longer without leave; bill continuing freedmen's hospitals at Richmond and other points in the South until the 30th of June next, and longer if necessary; bill declaring and fixing the salaries of the corps of Judge Advocates; bill repealing the law requiring the General of the Army to reside at Washington, and requiring that orders to the army shall go to the army through him; the House joint resolution authorizing the payment of $1,000 to Walter D. Plowden, a colored scout and spy, for services during the war.

MILITARY BILLS PASSED.

The following bills, from the Committee on Military Affairs, also passed:

The House bill in relation to additional bounties; the bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the North Carolina Mounted Infantry.

The House bill to define the pay of officers of the army detailed to act as military instructors in colleges and universities, was discussed and tabled.

Several private bills passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. FARNSWORTH reported from the Post Office Committee the several bills relative to postal telegraph from Washington to Boston. Ordered printed, and tabled.

Mr. JULIAN reported from the Land Committee, a bill that the Fort Collins military reservation, Colorado, shall be subject to pre-emption.

THE GOLD CONTRACT BILL.

The House then resumed consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to strengthen the public credit, and legalize gold contracts.

Messrs. PRUYN, COBURN and others opposed the bill, and Messrs. LOGAN, DELANO, BROOKS and others approved it. After which Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question on the bill and amendments. Mr. SHANKS moved the bill be laid on the table. Not agreed to—yeas, 55; nays, 132.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to strike out the first section of the bill. Not agreed to—yeas, 51; nays, 99.

The motion of Mr. ALLISON to strike out the second section was defeated—yeas, 73; nays, 90.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, resulting—yeas, 119; nays, 61—as follows:

YEAS.

Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, J. M., Ashley, D. R., Axtell, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Blackburn, Blaine, Blair, Boyden, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Buckley, Coles, Chanler, Clarke, R. W., Clarke, S., Clift, Corley, Cornell, Cullom, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, T. D., Eliot, J. T., Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Getz, Glossbrenner, Gove, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Heaton, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, C. D., Hubbard, R. D., Hurlburd, Jenckes, Jones, A. H., Judd, Julian, Kellogg, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lash, Lawrence, G. V., Lynch, Marion, Maynard, McKee, Mercur, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Newsham, Norris, O'Neil, Paine, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Robinson, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stover, Taber, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, B., Van Horn, R. T., Ward, Washburn, C. C., Washburn, W. B., Welker, Whittemore, Williams, Wilson, Windom.

NAYS.

Baker, Bentley, Beck, Bowen, Bromwell, Buckland, Burr, Butler, B. F., Butler, R. R., Cake, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Deweese, Donnelly, Eggleston, Ela, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fox, French, Golladay, Goss, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Holmes, Hopkins, Humphrey, Hunter, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, T. L., Kelley, Kerr, Knott, Lawrence, Wm., Loughridge, Marshall, McCormick, Mungen, Niblack, Nunn, Orth, Pettis, Pike, Ross, Shanks, Stevens, Stokes, Stone, Taffe, Thomas, Tift, Van Trump, Washburn, H. D., Williams, Wm., Wilson, J. T., Wood, Young.

The bill passed in the same shape as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

TO-MORROW'S HOUR OF MEETING.

The House agreed to meet to-morrow at 11.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. SCHENCK in the chair.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the proviso striking out the salary of the Special Commissioner of Revenue was, after debate by Messrs. ALLISON, KELLEY and PIKE, amended by adding the words after June 30, 1870.

The appropriation for miscellaneous items of the Treasury Bureau was reduced from $30,000 to $5,000.

Items were inserted for the Commissioner of Education, $3,000; for two Clerks of Class 1, $2,400, and for contingent expenses, $600.

The appropriation for Surveyor General of Utah was struck out. Other minor amendments were adopted.

WITNESSES DISCHARGED.

The committee rose, and the House, on motion of Mr. BLAIR, ordered the discharge of the two recusant witnesses from New York, Reeves and Bell.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the Committee on Roads and Canals be authorized to print the testimony on the proper length of span for bridges across the Ohio River.

Mr. PHELPS, of Md., objected.

CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

The House again went into committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and, pending its consideration, took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed its session in Committee of the Whole, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation for temporary clerks in the Patent Office, and providing for thirteen copyists of drawings at $1,000 each, and fifteen at $700.

Amendments to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to prosecute his inquiries into the cattle disease, and increasing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, were rejected.

Mr. KELSEY moved to increase the number of second-class clerks in the Patent Office from thirty-two to thirty-five. Adopted. Also, to increase the number of first class clerks from twenty-six to forty. Adopted.

Some other amendments were also offered and lost.

COINAGE.

The committee rose, and Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Coinage, &c., reported a bill for the coinage of nickel coins of five cents and under.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

EUROPE.

Denmark.

SALE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES URGED UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24.

General Raasloeff, Minister of War, and formerly Ambassador of Denmark, at Washington, urges the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Turkey.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.

Hostilities between Persia and Turkey have been suspended until the arrival of the Persian Ambassador, now on his way here.

Great Britain.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Solicitor General Coleridge introduced a bill to abolish university tests.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Steamships India, from Glasgow, and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 24.—City of Baltimore, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 24.—Hibernia, from Portland, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Steamer Colorado, from Liverpool, arrived to-night.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Progress on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 24.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad construction train is at work at this end of the track, going east to meet the other end. The bridge timber for the road is all here, and large quantities of iron have just come in, and all hands are busy. The road will be open through by the 1st of April. Section tubes for the Missouri River bridge are here from Chicago and Cincinnati. Work has commenced on the sinking of the piers and the putting up of houses, and the side tracks are completed to convey material. The temporary bridge is still in running order.

The ice on the river is thin, and an express team broke through in crossing to-day. The team and goods were saved, but the latter were damaged considerably.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings at Springfield Yesterday.

New State House Bill Reported by the Senate Committee.

Bill Introduced Restricting the Change of Management of Illinois Railroads.

Another and Partially Successful Move of the Penitentiary Ring.

A Large Number of Bills Passed in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings, through their Chairman, Mr. Snapp, presented their report to the Senate this afternoon, on the new State House question. The report is quite long, conveying a full history of the recent investigation, including the evidence given before them by George O. Garnsey and J. M. Van Osdel. The committee concludes the report by introducing the following bill which was read a first and second time, and with the report ordered to be printed. I give you a pretty full synopsis of the bill:

A Bill for an act to amend an act to provide for the erection of a new State House, approved February 25, 1867, and to amend an act supplemental to "An act to provide for the erection of a new State House," approved February 25, 1867.

Section 1 provides that the fourth section of an act to provide for the erection of a new State House be repealed, and, to secure the completion of the new State House, the Governor is empowered to, and shall, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners to superintend the erection of the State House, who shall give bonds each in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties. The Governor is authorized to fill vacancies on the commission, who shall continue to act until the meeting of the next General Assembly, which shall ratify or reject the appointment. The Governor is authorized to remove a Commissioner for cause.

Section 2 provides that as soon as possible the Commissioners shall furnish the Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet full and complete and perfect plans and specifications in detail of the State House, and whatever materials, and all kinds of material of whatever name or nature, which the said Penitentiary Commissioners and said Warden can procure, and from no other place for, and to be used in the completion of the said new State House; provided the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad will transport the stone and materials at a reasonable rate. The price of the labor and material procured at the Penitentiary shall be fixed and estimated by the new State House Architect.

Section 3 provides that the Commissioners shall cause to be prepared a full, explicit, perfect and complete set of plans and specifications of the entire proposed building, embracing every part of the same, including the material to be used, which shall be accompanied with estimates carefully made of the cost thereof, which shall not exceed the sum of three millions of dollars over and above what has been expended, and when the plans and specifications shall have been prepared, the Commissioners shall notify the members of the Committees on Public Buildings and State Library of the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet at Springfield, on a day to be fixed by them, for the purpose of examining the plans and specifications, and, if approved by the same committee, then the said Commissioners shall be authorized to proceed with the construction of said new State House, and the Commissioners are hereby prohibited from expending or contracting to expend, or agreeing to expend, any further sum of money hereby appropriated, excepting the necessary expenses in preparing the plans and specifications, until the committees shall authorize the same; and for the purpose of carrying on the work and procuring said materials, the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 4 repeals all acts in conflict with this.

PENITENTIARY RING.

The Penitentiary hawks gained a small victory, to-day, in the House. It was rumored late last night that new combinations had been formed, and that the hawks had gained new converts, even enough to insure success. To test the truth of this report, Mr. Kerr, of Alton, offered a preamble and resolution against any changes in the status of the Penitentiary so far as its government and system of labor were concerned. A motion was made that the resolution go to the Penitentiary Committee. This was opposed by the enemies of Buckmaster, Dyer & Co., but was carried by a decided majority. This is the first triumph for the Penitentiary hawks, and now a few hours later spreads the rumor that in the association in the lease with the name of Dr. Dyer is to be placed that of Colonel Charles G. Hammond, also of Chicago. This will give strength to it, but ought not to insure its success. It is said that a bill has been prepared as a substitute for Merritt's bill, which will be placed in the hands of the Penitentiary Committee to-night, with a prospect that they will report it back to-morrow, placing the names of Dr. Dyer and Colonel Hammond in it, as lessees. The bill in every respect is the same as Merritt's bill (or, perhaps, I ought to say, Buckmaster's bill). This whole question is getting to be very much complicated, I am compelled to confess that the right side is losing ground, and I begin to fear that the many desperate combinations that have been formed may result in again throwing the management of our State Penitentiary into unscrupulous and mercenary hands.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.

The following bill was called up in the House to-day and passed by a vote of nearly two to one: An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a general system of railroad incorporations, approved November 5, 1849."

SECTION 1. That it shall be lawful for any railroad company organized and doing business, or which hereafter be organized under any law or laws of the State, by resolution of its Board of Directors or Executive Committee, to divide its Board of Directors into three classes, numbered consecutively, the term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election of said company then next ensuing, the second class one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. At each annual election after such classification the stockholders of such company shall elect for a term of three years a number of Directors equal to the number in the class whose term expires on the day of such election. All other vacancies to be filled in accordance with the by-laws of said company.

This will be readily recognized as a successor to the bill which was introduced into the Senate some time since, and referred to the Railroad Committee, where it now quietly sleeps, to extend and perpetuate the present management of the Rock Island, or any other road which may choose to avail itself of its provisions. The bill legislates all Directors or Executive Committees of railroads into office for one or two years beyond the term for which they were elected by the stockholders, and places it beyond the power of the stockholders to vote them out.

EXCESS OF ASSESSMENTS.

The following bill coming from Chicago was introduced into the House to-day:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago be, and the same are hereby, directed and required, immediately after the execution of the contracts for the improvement of any street, alley, or other work paid for by special assessment, whenever the amount raised by such assessment exceeds the contract price of such improvements to refund, such excess to those by whom it was paid.

SEC. 2, repeals all conflicting laws.

The object of this law is to compel the Board of Public Works to pay back all excess of special assessments after contracts have been made for the improvement of streets and alleys to the parties from whom they were collected, and not retain them as they now do for the purpose of supplying any deficiencies which may occur by reason of the refusal of some of the parties assessed to pay their assessments; that because one or more persons fail to pay the others who pay promptly should not be compelled to make up deficiencies.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

So far as I can learn, the following appropriations for our State institutions have been agreed upon by the joint Committees of the two Houses on State institutions for the next two years: Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $131,746; Blind, $55,000; Idiotic, $40,000; Soldiers' Orphans, $90,000; Industrial University $50,000; total for the two years, $563,746. A resolution has passed the Senate that the expenses of the above institutions shall be confined within the appropriations named, and that hereafter no deficiencies will be recognized.

LEGISLATIVE.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.
SENATE.

The Senate bills on third reading were taken up and the following passed:

BILLS PASSED.

Establishing the North Caledonia Ferry Company; incorporating the Merchants National Loan & Trust Company; to change the name of the Oconto Company; to amend the charter of Waukegan; to amend the charter of Litchfield; to incorporate the German Banking Company; to incorporate the Morgan County Savings Bank; to legalize the plat of an addition to Jerseyville; to amend the act for the reformation of juvenile offenders; to prevent the importation of Texas and Cherokee cattle; to incorporate the Cairo Mutual Loan & Building Association; to incorporate the Cairo Savings Bank; to enable W. B. Lucas to convey land; to prohibit sparring and prize fighting; to amend the act relative to capital punishment; to incorporate the Michigan Air Line Railroad; to incorporate the Alton Turnverein; to incorporate the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; to incorporate the Central Illinois Savings Bank; to amend the act concerning Lacon School Districts; to incorporate the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home; to incorporate the Pana Gas Light Company; to act for the relief of Alexander County; to amend the act entitled "Abatement;" to incorporate the Normal Banking Company; to incorporate the St. Charles & Alton Ferry Company; to incorporate the Belleville Oil Works; to incorporate the Chicago Hotel Company; to amend the act incorporating the Chicago Home for the Friendless; to incorporate the Jackson County Loan and Trust Company; to incorporate the Cold Water Company of Ottawa; to amend the act for a geological survey; to incorporate the Gilman Mining Company; to further define the duties of Coroners; to amend the act incorporating the East St. Louis Real Estate and Savings Bank; to amend the statutes in relation to partition; to incorporate the Union Bank of Quincy.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

A bill in relation to statistics, which provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to arrange all the statutes of the State in relation to agriculture, horticulture, &c., was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

THE TEXAS CATTLE BILL.

Some debate was had on the bill to prohibit the importation of Texas cattle.

Mr. EPLER, while claiming that protection was right and proper, thought the wholesale prohibition of these cattle was entirely uncalled for, and the bill as it stands is a great outrage, and should not pass.

Mr. TINCHER urged its passage with some vehemence.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

The bill making appropriations for the Insane Hospital called for some comment. It grants $80,000 per year for 1869 and 1870, and also appropriations for deficiencies and repairs, $31,500; $750 for insurance; and $500 per year for library. The vote by which this bill was ordered to a third reading was reconsidered, and

Mr. WARD moved to strike out the item calling for fifteen thousand dollars for outstanding debts, stating that he thought the amount was not satisfactorily accounted for, and that he was opposed on principle to these deficiency items.

Mr. McMANUS thought the Trustees were too honorable to ask for this unless it was a just claim.

Mr. EPLER claimed that the amount was justly due and should be paid. No man living could calculate to a dollar what it would cost to run one of these institutions. The price of every thing varied so much as to defy any calculation.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion to strike out the fifteen thousand was carried.

Mr. FULLER offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the Trustees be prohibited from expending more than the regular appropriation.

Mr. McNULTA offered an amendment making the appropriation $95,000 per year, which was lost.

The bill was then ordered engrossed.

RELIEF OF ALEXANDER COUNTY.

The bill for the relief of Alexander County, which gives the State taxes collected in that county for two years for the support of paupers in that county, met with some opposition.

Mr. MUNN claimed that his county should have this relief, because its peculiar location rendered it liable to have an influx of foreign paupers and criminals to which no other was liable; and during the war many colored people were brought there who became a burden on the people. It would be about $60,000, and he thought it a modest request.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY.

The bill to amend the act to locate the Southern Penitentiary was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McNULTA introduced a bill for the reformation of juvenile offenders and vagrants.

By consent, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. SHEPHERD—Incorporating the Sisters of Loretto, of Chicago. Ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. STREVELL—To incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association of Pontiac. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. EPLER introduced a bill to pay the deficiencies incurred by the Insane Hospital. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills passed in another omnibus: Amending the act in relation to special partnerships; incorporating the Danville Savings Bank; to attach Johnson County to the Nineteenth Circuit; to incorporate the Shelbyville Gas Light and Coke Company; to incorporate the Rockford Savings Bank; to amend the charter of Lockport; in aid of the Illinois Soldiers' College; to incorporate the Masonic Association of Ottawa; to incorporate the town of La Prairie; to amend the charter of Nauvoo; to incorporate the Southern Illinois Fruit Company; to establish the Cape Girardeau Ferry Company; to amend the charter of the German Banking Company; to incorporate the Cairo German School Society; to amend the charter of Henry; to incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association of Pontiac; to incorporate the St. Louis & Duquoin Railroad; to extend the provisions of the act for the security of mechanics in erecting buildings.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

Mr. SNAPP, from the Committee on Public Buildings, read a lengthy report in relation to the new State House, in which it was stated that $97,174 might have been saved by using Joliet stone, and that $15,000 would have been saved by making the joints closer, although the work was sufficiently strong and compact for the purpose for which it is intended. The committee could find no detail of the working plans, and the contract for furnishing stone was lost; but they found a copy of it. The report recommends that the Superintendent be instantly dismissed and the building completed by convict labor.

It was ordered printed.

Mr. SNAPP then introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the erection of the new State House, which requires the Governor to appoint three Commissioners who shall give bonds and take oath and who may be removed by him; that said Commissioners shall furnish plans to the Wardens of the Penitentiary, who shall prepare everything in the line of stone and all such other material as can be furnished by him and shall be procured nowhere else; $650,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

Ordered printed.

THE LAKE FRONT BILL.

Mr. MUNN moved to suspend the rules and take up the Lake Front bill, which was done. The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MUNN opposed the reference, because the Chairman of that committee was opposed to the bill, and it was not fair to the bill to so refer it.

Mr. STREVELL had every confidence that the Chairman of the committee would do justice to it, and did not believe any gentleman on the floor thought otherwise.

Mr. WARD thought the Judiciary was the proper committee, because legal questions were involved in the bill. He should do his duty in the premises by endeavoring to show to the committee the wrong the bill contains, but when he had done this he should rest, and though he should resist the bill to the last, yet he should do it openly, and take no unfair advantage.

BILLS PASSED.

Senate bills on third reading were again taken up and the following passed: For appropriations for the Hospital for the Insane; to incorporate the Union Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Quincy; to incorporate the Kane County Savings Bank; to incorporate the town of Woodlawn; to provide for the sale of lands received by the State in satisfaction of judgments; to incorporate the Western Metropolis Insurance Company; authorizing Sheriffs to appoint special deputies; to incorporate the Western Publishing Company; providing for publishing the fourth volume of the Geological Report; to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; to incorporate the Genesee High School.

ANOTHER TAX GRAB.

The bill for the relief of the Southern Illinois College, which appropriates for five years the taxes of the township where the college is located, which would amount to about $25,000, brought out strong opposition, and a discussion ensued which occupied a large part of the afternoon session. The bill was finally lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill fixing the time of holding court in the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, was passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

The standing committees reported back numerous bills.

The bill to authorize the vote on the removal of the county seat of Lawrence County was returned with a recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out, which was done.

PENITENTIARY.

Mr. KERR offered a joint resolution that,

WHEREAS, Efforts were being made in certain quarters to secure a return to the old Penitentiary lease system;

Resolved, That the old lease system, by which the convict labor in the State Prison was let out to contractors whose sole aim was to secure a profit to themselves, without regard to the moral improvement of the convicts, is hereby condemned, and we will resist all attempts to return to that barbarous system, in whatever form it may come.

Resolved, That the efforts of the Prison Commissioners to secure, as far as practicable, an equitable distribution of the labor of the prisoners among the various trades meets with our hearty approval, and that this General Assembly will do nothing to the end that any class of mechanics shall have any reason to complain of unjust or unreasonable competition.

Mr. VORIS moved that the resolution be referred to the Penitentiary Committee.

Mr. PARKER supported the resolution. The present Penitentiary system was working well, and should be given full test. The Commissioners should be left untrammelled. He should vote for the last resolution because it merely indicated the wishes of the Assembly.

Mr. VORIS stated that the Penitentiary at present was a very costly institution, and he was in favor of leasing it to any man who would relieve the State from the expense. He had understood one of the present Penitentiary Commissioners was willing to lease it. Now they were called on to pay four or five hundred thousand dollars every session to make convicts comfortable.

Mr. MILLER, of Cook, moved the previous question, on commitment, which was carried—yeas, 39; nays, 34—as follows:

YEAS.

Bothwell, Bradshaw, Brookhart, Burke, Burnett, Carey, Childs, Collins, Cook (Sangamon), Cooper, Dinsmoor, Downing, Dresser, Ewing, Flew, Fuller, Gilmore, Hailey, Hanna, Jasper, Knickerbocker, Landrigan, Merritt, Miller (Cook), Mitlower, Morgan, Morse, Munson, Palmer, Payne, Phelps, Ross (Fulton), Rush, Saltonstall, Scroggs, Swigart, Voris, Woodson.

NAYS.

Bailey, Beason, Burgess, Challis, Cook (Lake), Coy, Deitz, Elliott, Gale, Gaylord, Green, Gundlach, Hopkins, Horrabin, Kerr, Kinyon, McCutcheon, Miller (St. Clair), Parker, Perry, Porter, Ravlin, Ross (St. Clair), Sickles, Smith, Stanley, Strawn, Sumner, Talbott, Thompson, Wiley, Willis, Young, Mr. Speaker.

HOUSE BILLS ACTED ON.

House bills on third reading were taken up and the following, with others, were put in an omnibus:

To incorporate Pekin; to amend the Drainage law; to incorporate Jefferson, in Cook County; to incorporate the Grand Council Workingmen's Relief Society; to incorporate the Pana & Clarksville Road; to provide for a permanent survey of lands; to incorporate the Franklin Society, of Chicago; to consolidate certain townships in Cook County for school purposes; to authorize Chicago to issue bonds for water sewerage and school purposes; to aid the Douglas Monument Association; to incorporate the Chicago American, East Indian and China Company; to organize and regulate the business of life assurance; to amend act regulating warehousemen; to increase the capital stock of the Chicago Gas Company; to incorporate the St. Clair & Carondelet Bridge Company; to consolidate Lasalle and Peru; to incorporate the Lightning-rod Company of Chicago; to incorporate the Danville & Tuscola Railroad Company and the Jacksonville & Ohio Railroad Company.

The following bills were acted on separately:

RAILROAD BILLS.

The bill to amend the act providing for a general system of railroad corporations by dividing Directors into three classes, and stated to be made in the interests of the present management of the Rock Island Road, was taken up.

Mr. CHILDS said such a measure was imperatively called for to keep the Western railroads from getting into Wall street. As at present speculators could get hold of the stock and obtain the control of a road at one election. Under this bill it would take three years to do it.

Mr. ROSS, of Fulton, moved to lay the bill on the table, print it, and make it the special order for Friday.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLER, of Cook, said when the object of the bill was known it could be easily killed. It was an attempt to keep in office the present managers of the Rock Island Road.

Mr. ROSS, of Fulton, attacked the bill, charging that its provisions were most extraordinary, proposing to keep in Directors beyond the terms for which they had been elected, and that very possibly against the will of the stockholders. This bill would open the widest field to corruption and was utterly unjust. No Eastern persons would invest in Western railroads if the Western States passed such laws. Men owning 300 shares were by this bill to be continued in control of a road with 14,000 shares. He hoped if any such bill be passed it would be special, and not general. He moved that the bill be recommitted, and the committee directed to report an amendment providing that such classification should not be made until the provisions of the act should be accepted by a majority of the stockholders of any such railroad as might desire to accept the same, and no such classification shall be made prior to the expiration of the term of office of any Board of Directors now existing.

Mr. WILLIS said he offered the bill for another member, and was himself opposed to it.

Mr. DINSMOOR hoped it would be recommitted and did not think much of the bill, but still thought some way should be devised to protect the minority of stock of any railroad.

Mr. CHILDS said it was strange that Mr. Miller, of Cook, should be opposed to keeping Directors in office when he had introduced a bill to extend the terms of office of nearly all the Chicago officers. The law was necessary, and he instanced the throwing out of Mr. Ogden by the New York ring. Had it not been for Iowa legislation the same ring would have seized the Rock Island Road. He trusted the bill would not be recommitted. The principle was well understood and he moved to lay the motion to recommit on the table.

Mr. TAYLOR said the bill did not originate with any one company, but was the result of the joint action of all the railroads. The same clause was in the Illinois Central charter. The passage of the bill hindered consolidation and aided competition, and was not opposed by a single railroad man.

The Speaker, Mr. CORWIN, said the bill commended itself to his judgment as necessary for the protection of the West. He was not interested in railroads and was no friend of railroad monopolies. He proceeded to state the way in which these New York rings obtained temporary control of roads to the ruin of Western stockholders and Western roads. He had no partiality for Mr. Tracy, whom he did not know and from whom he had asked no favors. But he had outmanaged the New York men and directed an important railway line toward Omaha. The Iowa law saved the road. He thought they must see the necessity and importance of passing the bill under consideration for the protection of Western interests and Western stockholders.

Mr. ROSS, of Fulton, urged the adoption of his amendment, saying if this was done he would vote for the bill. He had met a railroad President who declared that the passage of such a measure would be most iniquitous.

Mr. COY was satisfied that the bill was demanded by the stockholders and all who had any interest in the road. Pass it, and confidence would be given Eastern men, and they would freely invest their money.

The motion to lay on the table the motion to recommit was carried—yeas, 48; nays, 28.

The vote was taken on the passage of the bill, resulting yeas, 54; nays, 22, as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey, Beason, Bond, Bothwell, Burgess, Burke, Challis, Childs, Collins, Cook (Lake), Cook (Sangamon), Coy, Deitz, Dennison, Dresser, Elliott, Frew, Gale, Gilmore, Green, Hally, Hanna, Hopkins, Horrabin, Kinyon, Lantag, Lawson, Marsh, McCutcheon, Mitlower, Munson, Parker, Perry, Phelps, Porter, Ravlin, Reed, Reynolds, Ross (St. Clair), Scroggs, Sickles, Smith, Strawn, Sumner, Swigart, Talbott, Taylor, Thompson, Voris, Whiting, Wiley, Willis, Young, Mr. Speaker—54.

NAYS.

Bradshaw, Brookhart, Casey, Cooper, Dinsmoor, Downing, Ewing, Gaylord, Jasper, Kerr, Knickerbocker, Landrigan, Merritt, Miller (Cook), Morgan, Morse, Palmer, Payne, Phillips, Ross (Fulton), Saltonstall, Woodson—22.

The bill to amend Chapter 31, Revised Statutes, was taken up and the enacting clause was stricken out.

The bill regulating places at which to hold annual State Fairs was discussed for some time and was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 48.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
HOUSE BILLS ACTED ON.

House bills on third reading were again taken up, and the following were put in the omnibus: To incorporate the Chicago & Rock River Railroad; to provide for keeping books of abstracts of conveyances of real estate by Clerks of Circuit Courts; Mr. Miller's bill to amend the charter of the city of Chicago; to change the name of the Chicago National Insurance Company; to incorporate the Calumet and Chicago Canal & Dock Company, and Gilman & Wilmington Railroad Company; to incorporate the Chicago Public School Library Association; to incorporate the Northwestern Agricultural, Mechanical & Manufacturing Association; change the name of the Chicago Real Estate and Land Company; Mr. Lawson's bill to amend the charter of Chicago; to incorporate the Pneumatic Despatch Company; Mr. Reynolds' bill to amend the charter of Chicago; to incorporate the East St. Louis Gazette Company; to incorporate the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago; to provide for vacancy in County Judges; to incorporate the Kankakee & Indiana Railroad; to amend Chapter 24, Revised Statutes; to appropriate $8,900 for the repair of the Executive Mansion.

The following on a third reading were acted on separately:

The bill to facilitate the tracing of titles in Cook County was objected to.

The bill to organize the militia of Illinois was laid on the table.

The bill relative to transfer of real estate for taxation was rejected.

SOUTH SIDE PARK BILL.

A message from the Governor was received, returning signed the South Side Park bill.

BILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF EAST ST. LOUIS.

The bill to amend the charter of East St. Louis was taken up.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to make it the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

A motion to lay this on the table was agreed to—yeas, 46; nays, 34.

Mr. CHILDS moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading. He was opposed to the Metropolitan Police system imposed on East St. Louis, having recently changed his mind. He withdrew this motion and moved to lay the bill temporarily on the table, which was lost—yeas, 35; nays, 40.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to postpone till to-morrow.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 38.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved the previous question.

Mr. CHILDS claimed that the motion to recommit had previously been made and was in order.

The CHAIR ruled otherwise, and Mr. CHILDS appealed.

Mr. BURNETT moved to adjourn. The motion was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 45.

Mr. DINSMOOR again moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee, and on that moved the previous question, which was ordered. The bill was recommitted—yeas, 44; nays, 33.

COOK COUNTY TITLES.

The bill to facilitate the tracing of titles in Cook County was passed.

The bill to amend the act establishing a police force in East St. Louis was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill concerning reports of school officers was passed.

The bill providing that where a married woman joins with her husband in a deed disposing of her property it shall be final against her, was discussed and passed—yeas, 61; nays, 11.

The Senate bill to amend the charter of Joliet was passed.

STATE PRISON LABOR.

Mr. KNICKERBOCKER introduced a bill to regulate cooperage at the Penitentiary, which was referred to the Penitentiary Committee.

BILL TO REPEAL THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Committee on Elections reported back a bill to repeal the Registry law with a recommendation that it be made the special order for day after to-morrow.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Mr. TALBOTT offered a bill in relation to the contract for printing and stationery.

Adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

Meeting of the Tennessee River Improvement Committee at Chattanooga—Delegates Present from Six States.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 24.

The Tennessee River Improvement Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning in the City Hall, and organized by electing ex-Governor Patton, of Alabama, temporary Chairman. Governor Patton made a short address referring to the work already accomplished at Muscle Shoals, and the decided success which has attended the work this month, at the celebrated rapid known as the "Suck" below this city.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: For permanent President, Governor R. B. Bullock, of Georgia; Vice Presidents, Reuben Arnold and F. H. Hulburt, of Georgia; General D. W. Eakney, and W. P. Figures, of Georgia, Colonel R. K. Bird, H. C. Chamberlain and J. L. Devine, Tennessee; F. D. Moore, Virginia; S. M. Winchester, Pennsylvania.

Colonel W. B. Gaw, Chief Engineer of the improvement, delivered an address to the convention, descriptive of the topographical and geological features of the Tennessee Valley, and the obstacles to overcome, and the importance of the work to the future growth of the Central Southern States.

The afternoon session was occupied in considering resolutions introduced by the committee, and by addresses from distinguished gentlemen present.

There are delegates present from six States, and the greatest interest is manifest in the work. A memorial will be presented to Congress embodying the wishes of the convention.

CUBA.

Reported Success of the Spanish Forces—General Dulce Addresses the Volunteers—Sugar Manufacturers Demand Protection—Iron-Clads at Key West.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The naval expedition to La Guanaja was completely successful. The fortifications erected there by the insurgents were first bombarded by the fleet. The troops were then landed and the works carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars was left in the town.

On Sunday two battalions of troops marched from La Guanaja to the relief of Puerto Principe.

Captain General Dulce yesterday addressed the sergeants and corporals of the volunteer forces, exhorting them to maintain order and obedience, and discountenance all dangerous agitation.

A large number of rebel prisoners have been brought to the city, and more are expected.

Sugar manufacturers demand relief from the burdens of taxation, and protection for their products, which they complain have decreased one-third.

The *Prensa* advocates the re-establishment of export duties.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A Havana despatch says great excitement exists there relative to the announcement of two iron clads being at Key West.

Dulce's address says: Military courts are established and their decisions will be carried out.

Three thousand Spanish troops leave Havana to-day for the interior of Cuba.

Thirty-six sugar cane fields in one district and several whole plantations in others, have been burned by insurgents.

An expedition of 2,500 men has sailed from Nuevitas to operate against the rebels at Guanaja and Puerto Principe.

A new export duty is hereafter to be levied upon the products of the island, in order to increase its revenue to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war.

HAVANA, Feb. 24—Evening.—Accounts from Santiago are unfavorable. The cholera is not abating and the insurgents are plundering and destroying plantations.

The Revolutionary General, Figuerd, has issued strict orders to his subordinates to respect all property and estates owned by French citizens.

Cane-grinding has commenced on a few plantations in the Santiago District, but it is not expected that more than half a crop will be realized this season.

American provisions are wanted on the plantations in Jenvitos, Gibra and Manzanillo.

With few exceptions cane grinding is not commenced on these plantations.

The Captain General has issued a proclamation imposing additional export and import duties, a list of which was given in a previous despatch.

Sugar quiet; buyers demand a reduction; offers were made at 10½ reals for No. 12.

The Snow Storm in Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Travel on the railroads east and west is still very much obstructed on account of snow on the tracks. No train has arrived or left to-day. The storm ceased last night, but another is imminent. The storm is very severe at Pembroke and in the lumber regions on the Ottawa River, to-night. Lumber operations for the winter will be completely checked.

Williams College.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Alumni of Williams College give a banquet and re-union at the Astor House on the 11th of March. President Hopkins, several members of the faculty and many distinguished graduates will be present. D. D. Field will preside.

Dry Goods.

BANKRUPT SALE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
136 Lake-st.,

Respectfully announce, that, having greatly reduced their stock during the Closing Out Sale of past four weeks, they have been so fortunate as to secure the purchase—at a great sacrifice in price—of the

BANKRUPT STOCK

Of Nedloh & Co., an extensive Western Firm. This stock is quite NEW and desirable—the firm being but a short time in business—and consists of an exceedingly well assorted, large and general variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and will be offered to the public at about half the regular prices.

In the stock are many GOODS suitable for Spring and Summer Wear, and on which Ladies may save FIFTY per cent by anticipating the season and purchasing now.

The attention of Tailors is called to a lot of Dark Cassimeres and other Cloths.

Those who come first will have the best selection.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

The regular assembly of Occidental Sovereign Consistory, S∴ P∴ R∴ S∴ 32d Degree, Ancient and Accepted Rite, will be held at the Masonic Temple this (THURSDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. All the members are requested to be present. By order of the Com'dr in Chief. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

MASONIC.

Thos. J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M., at Blaney Hall, 53 Dearborn-st., this (THURSDAY) evening, Feb. 25th, at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to attend.
J. E. PETTIBONE, Sec'y.

The Skating Season.

WEST SIDE RINK.
SPLENDID ICE — GOOD MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT CHALLENGE SKATING MATCH BY
TILLY LEONARD,
Against all Competitors, for a Gold Medal and the Championship of the Northwest.
OPEN TO CHALLENGE.
The Rules adopted by the American Skating Congress will govern the award.

WABASH-AV. RINK
MUSIC TO-NIGHT.

Real Estate for Sale.

SOUTH SIDE PARK PROPERTY.
Several blocks; also, a large amount of Acre Property in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Park. For sale by
FAKE & SUTHERLAND,
Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE PARK PROPERTY.
Over Five Hundred Acres, lying between Nora-av. and Madison-st., in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new Park. For sale by
FAKE & SUTHERLAND,
Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

South Side Property For Sale.
Nine Acres at Woodlawn Station, near South Side Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Lecture.

"FAIR PLAY; Or, Caste."
MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.
The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock, in the Library.

Merchants' Despatch.

LOWEST RATES AND QUICK TIME
Can be insured by shipping Freight via
MERCHANTS' DESPATCH.
Remember, all our Freight is shipped in cars chartered by the Line for its Freight exclusively, and NOT turned over to the RAILROADS.
J. W. SMITH, Agent,
Chicago, Feb. 20, 1869. 60 Dearborn-st.

Celery.

CELERY.
1,000 Bunches, 2½ to 3 feet long, fresh and nice, just received from Texas. Also, 2,000 Bunches Green Onions, very large and nice. WM. H. SQUIRE, Produce Commission Merchant, 147 South Water-st., corner Clark.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN
We have money to loan on CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
SHEPHERD, SWEET & CO.,
155 and 157 LaSalle-st.

Ice.

ICE! ICE!
By the Car Load. In Any Quantity.
Inquire at 103 Washington-st., Room 25.

Lecture.

"FAIR PLAY; Or, Caste."
MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.
The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock, in the Library.

New Publication.

The Favorite Religious Paper.
THE ADVANCE.
Contents of No. 78, of date Feb. 25, 1869.
A CAPITAL NUMBER.
CONTRIBUTIONS.
A NEW PHASE OF THE THEATRE QUESTION—By Rev. W. H. Daniels. How it was that our President came to be Killed.
BEAUTY OF FITNESS—By Mrs. H. F. Parker. What it is that gives American women the reputation of being ill-dressed.
WISDOM JUSTIFIED IN HER CHILDREN—By Rev. Lyman Whiting, D.D. The result of an "out-and-out" sermon.
CONCERNING THE SEXTON—By Rev. M. M. G. Dana. What salaries have to do with this Church discomfort.
SOME REQUISITES OF A GOOD HOME—By Rev. Thomas L. Shipman. And herein an incident concerning eccentric John Randolph.
A REMINISCENCE OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY BATTLE—By the old veteran, Lewis Tappan. How a quotation of Scripture was used by a Judge.
GERMANY: THE FAMILY AND THE CHURCH—By Rev. W. A. Nichols. A pleasant insight into a German home.
A GREEDY CHURCH—By Rev. Hart M. Wilson, D.D. Whose?
STEPPING HEAVENWARD—By Mrs. E. Prentiss. A serial story of rare interest.
SOMETHING ABOUT GIRLS' NAMES—By Miss H. A. Farrand. The girls, of course, will want to read it.
EDITORIALS.
GEN. GRANT AND THE POLITICIANS—An honest man and a puzzled set of demagogues.
REVIVAL METHODS — Concerning stereotyped ways in times of revival.
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—The substitute proposed by sentimental reformers.
CHRIST THE TEST — And John Stuart Mill the tested.
ROMANISM: AN INSIDE VIEW—A Roman Catholic's testimony.
Editorial Miscellany.
The Dollar Sales—Invitations to Emigrants—A Matter of Choice—Death of the New York Anniversaries—Cloudy Gallantry—The Bible: Its Interpreters, &c., &c.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Our Washington Letter—Events of the Week—"Excerpts"—Items—Gleanings—"Noonday Notes"—Review of the Markets—Current Literature—Literary Small Talk, &c., &c., &c.
☞ Call for it at the News Depots, and send your subscription ($2.50) to
THE ADVANCE CO.,
25 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.
An Elgin Watch for 17 new subscribers.

Lecture.

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MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.
The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock, in the Library.

Chicago Iron Works.

CHICAGO IRON WORKS,
F. LETZ & SON, Proprietors,
Nos. 84 to 92 South Franklin-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS,
Window Caps and Sills, Rolling Shutters, &c., Bank Vaults and Doors, Jail Doors and Cells, Iron Fencing, Gratings, Shutters and Bridge Bolts. All kinds of Wrought and Cast Iron Building and Bridge Work.
F. LETZ,
GEO. F. LETZ.

Wanted.

BOOTMAKERS
WANTED.
Twelve of the largest manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in Chicago, desire workmen. A large number will be employed, good wages paid and steady work given, by applying to the different Factories. None belonging to the "Order of St. Crispin" need apply.
By order of the Committee of Manufacturers.

To Planing Mill Proprietors.
A young man of experience, and competent to superintend a Planing Mill, desires such a situation in some Western city or town. A correspondence solicited with those wishing the services of such a person. Please address PLANING MILL, P. O. Drawer 5863, Chicago.

Dentistry.

34 Monroe-st., cor. Wabash-av.
DENTISTRY.
DR. MARSH, having secured the services of a first-class operator to attend to the mechanical department, will devote his time to saving the natural teeth by filling with pure gold.
N. B.—Teeth extracted without pain by the use of pure oxygenized gas. Dr. M. will superintend all operations. REMEMBER, 34 MONROE-ST.

Transportation.

For Milwaukee,
Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers and Kewaunee.
The staunch Propeller TRUESDELL will leave Goodrich's Steamboat Landing,
Friday, 26th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m.,
For above named ports. For freight and passage apply to T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.
☞ Office and Docks below Rush-st. Bridge, South Side.

Coal.

COAL.
Best quality Pittsburgh Lump Coal, by car-load, on track Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, $7 per ton. Superior Blacksmith Coal at $8 per ton, delivered to any part of the city.
JAMES McCAULEY.
9 West Lake-st.

For Sale.

TO MILLERS.
FOR SALE.
A good Flour Mill, in perfect order, with four run of stone, situated in a thriving village in the southern part of Wisconsin, in the centre and principal market of a fine wheat growing district, and located on a never-failing stream within a few steps of railroad depot—an excellent point for both custom and merchant business. For particulars inquire of
HIBBARD & FRENCH,
Commission Merchants, 113 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Musical.

JUST RECEIVED.
A large assortment of Boston and New York Pianos. For sale on the most favorable terms.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.

Note Paper.

NOTE PAPER.
Five Quires FINE Note Paper for 65 cents. Free by Mail.
T. W. MARTIN, 119 and 121 Madison-st., cor. Clark.
☞ Write for samples of Initial Paper.

Shoe Brushes.

SELF-FEEDING
Shoe Brushes.
This convenient article, combining neatness and economy, for sale by
J. F. MORRILL & CO.,
152 State-st.

Cheese.

CHEESE.
2,000 bxs. old English, sharp and nice, 13 to 16 cts.
WM. H. SQUIRE,
Produce Commission Merchant, 147 South Water-st., corner Clark.

General Notices.

Chicago Relief and Aid Society.
CARD.
The undersigned is informed that in several of the collection districts, citizens who are disposed to aid the work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, have not been called upon.
In view of the necessities of the work, and to prevent, as far as in my power, any loss to it, by reason of mistakes or omissions in any of the collecting committees, the undersigned respectfully requests all of our citizens who desire to aid this Association in its relief work among the poor of our city, to send their contributions forthwith, by checks, payable to my order.
To avoid mistakes all subscriptions which are received by me in pursuance of this call, will be at once acknowledged by me, both by letter and in the public journals, and any party having sent a remittance which is not so acknowledged, will please advise me forthwith.
E. C. LARNED,
President Chicago Relief and Aid Society.
Chicago, Feb. 23, 1869.

UNION PARK
CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.
A special meeting of this Society will be held in the Lecture Room of the Union Park Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Paulina-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th, instant, at 7½ o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed necessary in consequence of the recent destruction of its Church edifice. A full attendance is requested.
By order of the Trustees.

NOTICE.
A party in the city will pay Cash for Merchandise, to those whom it may concern, in honor.
Address C H G, 60 North State-st.

1869.
Something New! Spencer's Perfumeries!
Extra inducements. Call and see, or send orders to MEARS & ROCKWOOD, Wholesale Druggists, 192 Lake and 29 Wells-st., Chicago.

Costumer.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES
TO LET AT 30 CHICAGO-AV.
Mrs. Louise Hagerman.
Newest Styles and Lowest Prices.

Hats and Caps.

HATS.
Broadway
Spring Styl
SILK HATS.
This day introduced a SUPE RIOR QUALITY of our ow manufacture.
Also, a variety of Sp of Undress, Business and ing Hats for Young Men.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 98 State and 118 Lake-

Wholesale Cloths.

BIDDLE & HUNT
WHOLESALE
CLOTHS
45 & 47 Lake-st.,
CHICAGO
GEO. W. A. BIDDLE, MONTGOMERY HUNT, } General Partners.
GEO. W. BENNETT, ROBERT LAW, } Spec Partne

STOCK NOW OPE

To Rent.

The Cheapest Ren
ON LAKE-ST.
The splendid premises occupi since built by ROSS & GOSSAGE, Nos. 167 and 169, 40x180 ft., fiv stories high, can be had on a fiv years' lease from March 1st. Wi be divided and let as two stores, desired.

TO RENT.
House No. 966 Wabash-av.
And Furniture for sale regardless of cost or val Possession given immediately. Apply at Randolph-st., from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. E. G. HULI with Harmon, Aiken & Co.

TO RENT.
The First and Second Lofts Store, 74 and 76 Lake-st.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO.

Removal.

KRAEFFT, ROELLE & CO.'
REMOVAL.
We have removed temporarily from No. 12 st., to
Corner of Cass and Kinzie-st
opposite to where we are erecting new and capacious buildings, for the purpose of carrying on solely wholesale manufacturing and jobbing of
DOMESTIC WHISKEYS AND WINE
We request our friends and the public in gen to come and see us at our new quarters.
KRAEFFT, ROELLE & CO.
Corner of Cass and Kinzie-st

Wool at Auction.

WALTER BROWN & CO
WILL HOLD THE
Second Regular Public Sale of W
At their store, Nos. 26 and 28 Park place and Nos. and 25 Barclay-st., New York, on THURSDAY, 11th of March, at 1 o'clock. Consignments for sale solicited. Cash advances made, if desired. Terms, 2½ cts per lb. and one-tenth of one per Government tax, which covers advances, commissions, guarantee, insurance, grading, labor, adv tising and all expenses after receipt of Wool.

Commission Merchants.

LAWRENCE, NEXSEN & HAL
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
164 Madison-st., cor. LaSalle,
CHICAGO.

SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD. THOMAS BUR
UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO.,
Commission Merchant
We give special attention to both buy and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs Provisions. Property bought, held shipped on margins.
168 Washington-st., Chicago.

Business Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED
WESTERN WHITE LEAD C
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead, Zinc Pain
Colors, Pure Linseed Oil Putty, &c.
Office, 15 LaSalle-st.; Factory, corner Kingsb and Superior-sts., Chicago.
Geo. W. Smith, Pres't. C. H. Ayers, Sec. & Tre

Furniture.

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE
Wm. W. Strong,
266 Randolph-st.

Watches.

L. DRESSER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.
193 WASHINGTON-ST
BOSTON.
Price List of Jewelry sent to any part of the Uni States on receipt of red stamp.

Fine Arts.

Artists' Materials
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
JEVNE & ALMINI
152 & 154 Clark-st.
Materials for Wax Flowers.

Seed Peas.

SEED PEAS.
The undersigned have for sale a quantity of Farmers requiring seed may learn price, &c., by dressing JAMES McINTYRE & CO., Woodstock, Ontario, Can

Stockholders' Meeting.

Office of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company,
Chicago, Feb. 24,
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Company, for the election of Trustees, will be at the office of said Company on MONDAY, 1st, 1869, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
CHAS. HENROTIN, Secretary.

The Soldier's Friend.

THE WESTERN SOLDIER'S FRIE
And Fireside Companion.
An eight-page paper, is now on its third year. [illegible] HAVEN & CO. Price $ per year. Send for specimen

Machinery.

FOR SALE.
A 40-horse Power Engine & Boil
[illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

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STAND FROM UNDER!

To say that operations in real estate in this city are just now unprecedented is to tell no secret to anybody here, for the fever has spread to all classes. Those having tens of thousands, those having tens of hundreds, and those only with tens of tens are "going their pile"—so to speak—on a rise in lots. How far off they may be, or how deep down, does not in the least matter, provided they are within any mentionable distance of the city limits. They are all on a railroad, or a plankroad, or near a station, or fronting a park, or on a boulevard, or have a lake front. So many minutes from the Court House, at so many dollars the front foot to-day, at two dollars advance to-morrow, with a farther rise of five dollars the next day, are the current operations; or if the land is so far off that the distance is measured in miles and not in minutes, and is bought by the acre and not the front foot, the first step is to "subdivide" and bring it down into lots and up into foot-prices. Buy to sell, not buy to hold, is the rule, and so rapidly does one advance follow another that transactions are constantly occurring where the purchase of the morning is got rid of before sun-down at a profit. The more sanguine hold on for the fortune they see in prospective, and have the comfortable feeling of men rich in title-deeds and to be rich, a few months hence, in money. Some money is made in fact; an immense amount made—in expectation. To help this state of affairs Eastern capital is enticed here by the glowing representations of operators and the actual gain in first transactions. The ten thousand dollars that has grown into fifteen in thirty days is followed by ten times ten in the confident hope of a *pro rata* profit. The largest number of transactions, however, are, undoubtedly, in the hands of men of limited means whose operations are carried on on two-thirds credit, though property worth from $1,500 to $2,000 the front foot, to handle which a large capital is necessary, is by no means inactive. Hardly anything can be offered for sale at any price that will not find a purchaser. Those holding lots or lands are almost afraid to name a price, no matter how extravagant, lest somebody should get the advantage of them by taking them up. And all this, it is insisted, is not a speculation, but a fair estimate of values predicated on the wonderful growth of Chicago within the last ten years.

Of course, we hope that everybody is about to make a fortune, for fortunes are good things to have, notwithstanding the moralists. But it is nevertheless a notable fact that all over the country there is, and has been for months, far more done in speculation than in what is called legitimate business. It showed itself first in railroad stocks in New York, and reached there a magnitude of rascality hitherto thought unattainable, even in Wall street, engulfing, at last, that institution known in the past as, and still called, by poetic license, "The Halls of Justice." From stocks it spread to wheat, to corn, to beef, to pork, to lard, to whatever else could be bought or sold for money or for credit, bought or sold as an article having an existence, or that could be presumed to have one. These exhausted, or the bottom knocked out of them, and speculation comes down to the solid earth; to corner lots, to front lots, to park lots, to water lots, to lake-front lots, to boulevard lots, to farms undivided, to farms subdivided, and farms capable of division, redivision and subdivision to the minutest possible degree in the third rule of arithmetic. In New York they are sure that the growth of the Commercial Capital of the country warrants the fabulous prices paid for real estate; in Chicago we are equally certain that the Metropolis of the Northwest justifies a similar movement; and in neither place does anybody hint that there is any possibility of discounting the future.

But possibly there may be some facts of the time worthy of a moment's serious reflection. Our commerce has been terribly crippled by a ruinous tariff and an irredeemable paper currency, and legitimate trade, except so far as is necessary to supply the immediate wants of the community, has come to a stand-still. This alone would excite speculation, even if money were not abundant, for even Congressional stupidity cannot repress the activity of the people. But money—or what passes for it—being abundant, the incitement is intensified, first, because there is no legitimate use for capital, and second, because there is so much of what is called capital lying idle. Nearly a thousand millions of paper money seeks employment; its price is cheap, for it can be had almost for the asking, and banks all over the country are anxious to lend their credits—which in bills of exchange pass for so much more money—to the first comer with any reasonable show of security. This stimulus of a paper currency—a promise to pay which the promisor hopes he may not be called upon to redeem—is lending an activity to speculation which seeks relief in every direction, and gives a fictitious value to whatever it touches. As it was true of railroad stocks and of produce so is it true of real estate. Of course, the day of reckoning must come to somebody, though, of course, everybody expects that he is not that somebody. But any sudden revulsion that shall alarm real capital and frighten the money market will collapse this gay balloon, and bring it down a wreck of matter. Then "Stand from under!"

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is the text of the House bill, in its amended form, for reducing the fees of county officers:

"A Bill for an act to repeal the increased fees of certain officers of the county of Hamilton and Wayne county.

"Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That 'An act in relation to the fees of certain officers in certain counties therein named,' approved and in force February 16, 1865, and 'An act to regulate the fees and compensation of Sheriffs and Collectors in certain counties,' approved and in force February 16, 1865, and 'An act to amend an act in relation to the fees of certain officers in certain counties therein named, approved February 16, 1865,' approved and in force February 26, 1867, and 'An act to amend an act to regulate the fees and compensation of Sheriffs and Collectors in certain counties, approved February 16, 1865,' approved and in force February 26, 1867, be, and the same [illegible] hereby repealed, so far as said acts and amendatory acts apply to the county of Hamilton and Wayne County and the fees of said officers, Sheriffs and Collectors shall remain as they were previous to the passage of said acts.

"Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage."—*Springfield Despatch.*

We do not believe this bill has been reported to the House in good faith, or that there is any serious intention of pressing it to a passage. We regard the bill as a blackmail measure, and believe that the purpose is to make a show of passing it in order to frighten the office-holders, whose fees it would curtail, and induce them to "come down" handsomely to prevent a reduction of their perquisites. If the bill, however, becomes a law, we shall be glad to acknowledge our error. But observation of the doings of the Legislature leads to the conclusion that no measure is seriously proposed by the majority of both houses which looks towards saving money, retrenching expenses, or preventing rings or corporations from defrauding the public.

When they first assembled, some six or seven weeks ago, we had strong hopes that at last an honest, faithful, public-spirited body of legislators had been chosen, who would protect the interests of the tax-payers and give us useful legislation. But a few weeks' contamination and contact with the lobby, led by Mack and Buckmaster, and the State House ring, soon dispelled these pleasant anticipations, and the prospect is now fair that on the 5th of March the most venal and corrupt Legislature (if we may credit the testimony of its own members) will adjourn that has held session since the State was organized. There is a respectable minority of pure and honest members in both houses—as the ayes and noes evince—who have thus far resisted temptations and have tried to save their respective bodies from the scandal and odium which is rapidly attaching to them. The people last fall made a serious effort to secure the services of incorruptible men, and flattered themselves with the notion of having succeeded. In this county one or two candidates on whom rested a taint wormed themselves on the ticket, and have fully realized the expectations of those who suspected their integrity. They are "commercial members," in the lobby acceptation of the phrase, and when that is said no further explanation of their actions need be alluded to.

The same sort of appliances that influenced and controlled several previous Legislatures have been successfully applied by the lobby to the present one. The Democratic members being in the minority, and not responsible for the character of the bills or measures passed, were first and most easily approached by the lobby. The greater part of them surrendered at discretion, with no other reservation or stipulation than that they were to be allowed to help sack the town which it was their sworn duty to defend. Having secured the co-operation of nearly all the Democratic members, the lobby were not long in reinforcing this minority from the Republican ranks with enough votes to make a strong working majority. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and one "commercial" member, free with his liquor and cigars, furnished him by the lobby, has little difficulty in persuading several impecunious colleagues, of original honest intentions, that it is not right or fair to expect benevolent gentlemen to serve the people for *two* dollars a day in depreciated currency, when so much more may be made by "supporting a little bill that will do nobody any harm." Place before members a line of reasoning like this and imagine its effect: "Chicago is a grasping, selfish, stingy, overgrown and rich municipality, which seeks to own and control her own harbor. It can be shown that her legal title to said harbor has a cloud on it, and that the Legislature has probably the power to deprive Chicago of that water front, and bestow it on private corporations. Here is a glorious opportunity to punish the overgrown city, put money in our purses, and pacify our consciences by protecting the interests of the State against Chicago."

If there are any lingering doubts in members' minds as to the soundness of this reasoning, they are referred to Dr. Mack, who prescribes the proper legal and pecuniary remedies, which speedily remove them, and thereafter the honorable gentlemen are bomb-proof. Every day the Legislature lingers in the atmosphere of Springfield the collapse of official integrity becomes more frightful. Many of the counties should telegraph to their members to come home instantly and never return, if they want to save them from pollution and perdition.

There is a law of equilibrium in the world of mind as well as in the world of matter. It may be denominated moral gravity, and it operates on men to produce assimilation of thought, aims and acts, just as physical gravity causes fluids to seek a common level, or solids a common centre. This mental force in Springfield tends to assimilate the moral standard of members to that of the lobby which surrounds and tempts them. Every day the Legislature remains it is sinking down to the level of the lobby, and when it adjourns there will be members who entered it with honest intentions that will go out as venal and corrupt, and with an appetite as unappeasable for bribes, as the hired attorneys who bought them.

The very best thing that could happen at this stage of proceedings would be to adjourn *sine die*, and let the Governor call an extra session to pass the necessary appropriation bills for the support of the State Government.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The adoption or rejection of the constitutional amendment, now pending in Congress, will depend upon how much unnecessary matter may be crowded into it. The amendment, as it passed the House, prohibits the exclusion by any State of any citizen from the privilege of suffrage or of holding office because of his race, color, nativity or creed. This will, if adopted, place citizens of foreign birth, so far as birth is concerned, upon an equality with the native citizen, as to eligibility to office and as a voter under State law. This particular point affects but one or two States. California and Nevada are opposed to admitting the Chinese to political equality, though there is no pretence that they lack intelligence, or that they fail in industry and subordination to law. The objection is that, being persons of simple and thrifty habits, they are successful and prosperous competitors for the labor of the country. Hence, politicians in these States, forgetting principles, demand that their State be left free to prescribe and outlaw the citizens of Asiatic birth.

The State of Rhode Island also objects to the term "nativity" in the amendment. Under the constitution of that State native citizens may vote at all elections, provided they have paid an annual poll or other tax equal to one dollar, and citizens not of native birth cannot vote unless they own real estate to the value of $134, or which yields, over and above all charges and incumbrances, a clear rental of $7 per annum. Rhode Island clings to her real estate qualification for naturalized citizens as if it were the very anchor of her liberties. The people of California find the line which should limit the right of suffrage in the United States to be the boundary between Europe and Asia; if the voter be born on one side of that line, were it in Africa, he is welcomed as a man and a brother; but if born in Asia, he must be treated as an outcast and a leper. Rhode Island, however, holds that any man born outside the United States must have his political purity backed up by real estate to the value of $134 before he can vote in that State. These three States have six votes in the Senate, and these six votes may defeat the amendment, or require the offensive word to be excluded.

Another part of the amendment seems to have no other use than to create an opposition to the whole proposition and render its defeat by the State Legislatures certain. This is, that no State shall place any restriction upon the right to hold office under that State, because of creed, color, previous condition or nativity. What is accomplished by this phrase? If the people of any State want to elect a negro, or Chinaman, or a Japanese, or an Irishman, a German, a Protestant, a Catholic, a Mormon, a Jew, or an Infidel, they will find the way to do it. If they do not want to elect such a person to a State office, then the mere making him eligible is of no practical benefit to him or to any one else. The Constitution of North Carolina excluded Jews and Roman Catholics from office. In course of time the State wanted on the judicial bench a gentleman learned in the law who was a Roman Catholic; this brought the absurdity of the exclusion to the attention of the people, and that part of the constitution was amended. So will the like result be attained elsewhere, whenever the people require it.

When the National Constitution secures the right of suffrage to the whole people of the State, what possible end can be gained by insisting that if a majority of the people choose to elect a negro or a Chinaman to office he shall be eligible? Cannot the same majority which will elect such a person, sweep from the State Constitution every restriction that stands in the way of the popular will? With the single exception of the President and Vice President of the United States, all the offices of trust, honor and profit under the United States, are, by the constitution, open alike to all the citizens of the United States, without distinction either as to color, race, nationality, education, creed or previous condition of slavery. Negroes born in the United States are eligible to the office of President and Vice President. If to this be added the indefeasible right of all such citizens to vote at all elections, does not Congress obtain every practical result that by any possible form of words can be reached? The amendment might enumerate all the State, county and municipal offices to which these persons may be elected, but it cannot supply the essential thing needed to elect them, and that is, the popular vote; if they have the popular vote in their favor, restrictions will fade away without difficulty.

The Committee of Conference, and the Senate and House of Representatives, if they wish their proposed amendment to be ratified by the Legislatures, should confine it to the simple assertion that no State shall deprive any citizen of the right of voting at any election in said State, because of his race, color, or previous condition of slavery. Such an amendment can be ratified, but no other will ever be able to command the consent of the required number of States.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

> It must begin to be apparent that this country is taking unnecessary pains to make itself enemies across the Atlantic. With the single exception of, perhaps, Greece, the Garibaldian faction, and a few Red Republicans in Germany and France, we have not a single friend between the Baltic and the Mediterranean. Looking at the nations of Europe, we cannot count upon a single ally. Russia pretends friendship, but it is to embroil us with England, or with Turkey, that the autocrat may be able to carry on with less hindrance his designs in the direction of the Bosphorus. We have so meddled, and resolved, and blustered, and bullied, that, were war to occur between us and any European power, every other power would earnestly pray for our downfall.—*Chicago Times.*

It is silly bosh to say we have no friends in Europe. We have hundreds of millions of friends. The whole masses of the people are our steadfast friends. Whether the crowned heads like or dislike us, is a matter of little consequence. It is utterly untrue that we have "meddled in European affairs," or "blustered or bullied" any power in the Old World; and not one has the faintest thought of quarrelling with us. And if we cannot "count a single ally," it is simply for the reason that we want no entangling alliances with any foreign power. The Union is abundantly able to take care of itself and fight its own battles. If it were the policy of our government to form foreign alliances, there would be no trouble in making them. Every power in Europe would gladly secure our assistance in maintaining its pretensions and aiding its quarrels; but the United States do not propose to play the *role* of Don Quixote and go forth on missions of knight errantry to rescue innocent damsels from rakish ravishers.

But the occasion of this eructation of the *Times* is the refusal of the Senate to ratify the Clarendon Johnson treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of American claims and grievances which originated during the rebellion. The treaty, instead of giving America satisfaction for the wrongs inflicted on her international rights and damages to her commerce, left them to the toss of a copper or the decision of some unknown umpire; and at the same time opened the door for the presentation of myriad counter-claims of British subjects who lost property while helping the rebels to dismember the Union.

The American Government, as administered by President Grant and the Republican party, will adjust our difficulties with Great Britain on no such basis. The British violated neutrality obligations and perfidiously destroyed a vast portion of our ocean shipping. We want a specific settlement with her on those two points. There need be no particular hurry about it. England is not going to levy war on the Union to force the latter power to present its claims; nor is this government going to declare war on England before it has placed its ultimatum before her and she has rejected it. We have made no authoritative demand on the British Government which it has rejected. Secretary Seward has talked all around and over the questions in dispute, but has never come down with an ultimatum, and no American has a right to say that England will fight rather than make a more favorable treaty than the Clarendon-Johnson contrivance. England is not so belligerently disposed as the Copperhead press try to make the country believe. Whatever else he may be, John Bull is no simpleton, and he very well understands that he has everything to lose and nothing to gain, by a war with the American Republic. He knows that he would come out of such a contest second best, stripped of every rood of his American colonial possessions, and with his commercial marine swept from the seas, and, in the end, be compelled to settle the very points now in dispute on more favorable terms than will be demanded by the American Government, if it should proceed to extremities. Depend upon it, there will be no war between the Island of Great Britain and the Continent of America, growing out of the so-called Alabama claims, for the good and sufficient reason that General Grant and the new Secretary of State will make no demands on Great Britain which are not right, and that power will accept them as the best thing to be done under the circumstances. England may argue, and, perhaps, filibuster a little and talk about "her honor," and all that sort of thing, but, in the end, she will come down with the dust and settle the bill, glad to escape from a bad predicament.

The fact that a man of Grant's coolness, firmness, fearlessness and fairness is at the head of the American Government, will simplify matters very greatly. There will be less disposition on the part of the British Government to resort to dilatory or verbose diplomacy. The business will be disposed of in a straightforward way. When General Grant gets ready to take up the subject he will carefully consider it, designate what he believes to be right and fair in the premises, all things considered, send over the claim to the new Minister at London, and respectfully ask its acceptance by the British Government. Our Minister will not set out on another electioneering tour, to banquet and harangue in all the cities on the island. He will not go around hugging and hobnobbing the Lairds, Roebucks and Wharncliffes, and other Anglo-Copperheads, and uttering maudlin sentimentalities in the hope of placating a party whose chief desire is to find out our ultimatum in order to accept it. The business will not be entrusted to a senile blatherskite, but to a Minister of clear head and common sense, and will soon be settled on terms satisfactory to the *aggrieved party*, the American people, for no other kind of settlement can ever be ratified.

We are sorry to see the names of Farnsworth, Ingersoll and Raum, of Illinois, recorded in the affirmative on the Copper-Stock bill. It would puzzle those gentlemen to show what interest their constituents have in its enactment. Their constituents consume copper in a multitude of forms, and how they will be benefited by having Congress increase its cost to them about one-third is something they will never be able to understand nor their Representatives to explain. If this tax on copper, carbonate ores and vitriol was intended to go into the Treasury, there might be some excuse for levying it. But such is not the purpose of the bill. The undisguised and avowed object is to strip the Treasury of whatever revenue is now derived from carbonates imported by the American manufacturers of copper from sulphuret ores, and give a monopoly of the copper mining business to the owners of watered stock in the Lake Superior mines. It is a tax of four or five millions a year on the people of the United States, every dollar of the proceeds of which is to be paid to the speculators in those watered stocks. We should be obliged to any member of Congress who supported this outrageous bill to cite the provision of the constitution which authorizes legislation of this description.

The Washington despatches state that the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, "after full consultation, agreed upon a compromise, that instead of a Minister resident accredited as heretofore, a Commissioner be sent to the Governments of Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in Central America, and to the Governments of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay, in South America, at a salary not exceeding $3,000 a year each. The mission to Chili remains as at present. This was done at the request of General Butler, who said he did not wish to disturb Kilpatrick."

This is a sensible action, and will save a large item of needless expense. There is no necessity for supporting Ministers at the courts of those little third rate powers. A Commissioner can attend equally well to all the routine business that needs to be transacted, and when any matter of special importance arises a Special Commissioner can be despatched thither, charged with the negotiation of that particular affairs. Those missions have heretofore been considered in the light of sinecures or rewards for partisan services, and we are glad that Congress has at last concluded to enact a reform. It was hardly necessary to make an exception of Chili on account of Butler's relations of friendship with General Kilpatrick.

Any Lake Front bill which may be passed by the present or any future Legislature must embody and secure the following points:

1. The construction of a harbor, under sufficient penalties to secure a fulfilment of the conditions by the grantee, within a specified time.
2. Common and equal rights to the public in the harbor so constructed, subject to the established charges, which charges shall be subject to State control and regulation.
3. The payment of a fair percentage of the receipts to the State for the use of the property.
4. Municipal taxation of the property so created.

We do not believe that Governor Palmer will ever sign a bill which does not embrace these provisions. We do not believe the Legislature *dare* pass a bill without them.

The Illinois members voted on the bill to authorize the Lake Superior copper-stock speculators to charge the people 33 per cent more than the market price for all the copper, brass, bell metal and vitriol they shall hereafter use, as follows:

TO "PROTECT" THE SPECULATORS.
John F. Farnsworth,
Eben C. Ingersoll,
Green B. Raum,
Richard Yates—4.

TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE.
Lyman Trumbull,
Norman B. Judd,
John Baker,
Burton C. Cook,
H. P. H. Bromwell,
Shelby M. Cullom,
Abner C. Harding,
Lewis W. Ross,
A. G. Burr,
Samuel S. Marshall—10.

Absent or not voting—John A. Logan, E. B. Washburne. (The latter is sick.)

The Senators.

A New York paper, the *Fredonian*, thus describes, what it calls the "three hardest drinkers in the Senate, Saulsbury of Delaware, Yates, of Illinois, and Patterson, of Tennessee—two Democrats to one Republican:"

"Mr. Saulsbury is a slender, ministerial-looking sinner, who has crooked his elbow so often during his lifetime, that a semicircular hole has been worn by the glass in his lower lip, and whose internal economy, like a smouldering coal pit, is nearly burned out; he is probably one of the finest specimens of the aristocratic drunkard in the United States, preserving, as he always does, scrupulous neatness of dress and dignity of manner, maudlin though it is.

"Mr. Yates is justly spoken of as 'a man of great heart—of generous impulses, and of acknowledged genius, but a poor, unsteady Dick, whose waking hours are full of good resolutions, but who never, as yet, has been able to battle successfully with his own weak head.'

"In the picture of Mr. Patterson these redeeming traits are wanting. He is a large, broad-shouldered man, with a square red face, and a nose which, for brilliancy of coloring, it is safe to say, cannot be surpassed by any other nasal protuberance either in or out of the Senate. He doesn't profess to swear off, but swims alone in a tempestuous sea of brandy, buffeting and struggling desperately with the fiery waves which must soon engulf him.'"

It is proposed in Philadelphia to bring the remains of William Penn from England to Pennsylvania and to erect a splendid monument over them. They were buried in a leaden coffin, and their transportation to America will not be difficult. There would be a peculiar propriety in doing this, as the chief fame of Penn rests on his founding the colony that bears his name—now the second State in the Union—and the just government he instituted and administered therein.

Miscellaneous.

Peach trees are blooming in Mississippi.

Only one Democrat figures in the Arkansas House of Representatives.

Amherst College contains three Japanese "theologs."

A Cheyenne (Wyoming) paper mourns the numerical abundance of lawyers and prostitutes in that mushroom city.

A soldier, supposed to have been dead, has returned to Scranton, Pa., after four years' absence, to find that his wife has another husband.

In Memphis, Tenn., on Friday, a negro adroitly relieved R. Rowell, a farmer, of a wallet containing $2,350, and disappeared.

Within a few hours, one day last week, a prominent physician of Titusville, Pa., was taken off by taking an ounce of aconite for tincture of orange.

Current rumor says rich gold discoveries have been made on Green River, Wyoming Territory, 200 miles below where the railroad crosses the stream.

The result of the labor of twelve hands on a sugar plantation in St. Landry Parish, La., last year, cost the planter $8,500, and brought him over $30,000.

"If you had eighty years to live how would you spend it so as to be perfectly happy here below?" "The first thirty years as a pretty woman, thirty more as a great General, and the rest as a bishop."

Last year the Huntingdon, Pa., County Commissioners paid $825 for crows and hawks killed, $650 for polecats, $625 for foxes, and $40 for wolves.

Some of the most violent lunatics in the Michigan Asylum have been suddenly calmed to a condition bordering on sanity, by being presented with a bouquet gathered from the green-house.

The widowed mother-in-law of James Parkes, proprietor of a tannery in Fremont, Ohio, on Saturday, while descending a stairway in the tannery, was caught by a cog-wheel and crushed to death.

It is said illicit whiskey distilleries are as numerous in the wilds of Kentucky as robins in spring-time. Five of them were captured near Hodgenville, Green County, recently, by the Deputy United States Marshal.

It is said that Boston reporters are not paid sufficiently well to enable them to live in second class sailors' boarding houses. From $14 to $30 per week is the stipend, and for editors from $1,500 to $5,000 a year.

The heirs of one McVay, deceased, have sued to recover possession of 160 acres of the business portion of Sedalia, Mo., valued at over $1,000,000. A defect in the title of conveyance is the basis of the action.

Missouri's population, according to the census of 1868 is 1,283,808. That of St. Louis is 189,745. In the State there are 425,656 houses, 98,716 mules, 1,063,661 cattle, 1,785,633 sheep, and 2,505,930 hogs. The wheat product was 8,462,434 bushels.

A tough turkey story, hard to gobble, comes from Muscatine, Iowa. On the 14th ult. Mr. Sherman Perry while unloading a wagon, accidentally covered a turkey underneath a stack of straw. On the 18th inst the straw was removed, when the gobbler stalked forth, but with a skeleton frame.

In Louisville, Kentucky, on Monday afternoon, two seedy fellows strolled into McDonald's stone works, and, while asking for employment, one of them slipped behind Mr. McDonald, tipped his hat over his eyes, while the one in front thrust his hand into the gentleman's pocket and took therefrom a wallet containing $800, with which they escaped.

In "La Dame de Monsoreau," now performing in Paris, the actor Melingue, who has to defend himself in a combat with sixteen assailants, becomes so fatigued towards the close that he is obliged to retreat to the wings, when another actor, dressed precisely like him, takes his place and continues the fight, taking care to keep his back to the audience.

Phillips and Parker, two Detroit "bloods," enamored of the same lady, determined to settle the claim for preferment by a fistic meeting, which came off on Saturday last, in the rear of Windsor, on the Canadian shore. In the twenty first round Phillips threw up the sponge and his chances for the lady, whom Parker goes to woo with a shaded eye, a flattened nose, and an unusually developed head.

During the snow storm in St. Joseph, Mo., a very singular phenomenon occurred in the Western Union Telegraph office. One of the operators was working with St. Louis, when the lines became charged with atmospheric electricity to such an extent that he was compelled to suspend operations for more than half an hour; the atmospheric current was so strong that the instruments worked without the aid of the usual batteries; the switch-board was one continuous blaze of light, and electric sparks flew in all directions.

When the Rev. Mr. Boynton was called upon to minister to the Congregational flock in Waukon, Iowa, he claimed to be heir to an immense earthly as well as heavenly fortune, courted a handsome lady, solicited and obtained several thousand dollars to erect a new church, got married, after borrowing $300 from some of the sheep, stopped at Prairie du Chien and there took charge of a church, and finally returned to Waukon to confess that he was poor in this world's goods, and that he had a monomania for lying.

The latest development in the woman's right movement is related of a model bridegroom of Green Bay, Wis., who, unable to make an expensive bridal tour, got one up on his "own hook." Procuring a hand-sled, he placed his bride and bundle of worldly goods thereon, and drew the burden to Menasha, then crossed the lake to Stockbridge, thence proceeded to Chilton and afterward returned to Stockbridge, the while drawing his "helpmeet" up hill and over dale, on roads good and bad. When last heard from he had started for Minnesota to locate there.

Two gentlemen (?), attendants on a recent Mardi Gras ball, in New Orleans, had a misunderstanding that resort to pistols would alone settle. Navy six-shooters were the weapons and eight o'clock a. m. the hour chosen. Mr. Davis fired and missed, whereupon Mr. Rondeau, his enemy, elevated his pistol but the cap snapped. He cocked it again and shot his antagonist in the right breast. Davis, who stood unmoved while being twice aimed at, fell heavily forward on receiving the shot that inflicted a probably fatal wound. Rondeau surrendered himself to the authorities.

One of the most interesting baptismal scenes ever witnessed occurred in Ninth street Baptist Church, Cincinnati, on Sunday morning. Dr. Jeffery, late of this city, immersed twenty-one candidates. Three sisters, daughters of Deacon Shepherd, descended into the baptistry in a group, and, one by one, were buried in the "liquid grave." Then another trio of sisters, daughters of Deacon Davenport, followed in the same ordinance. Two brothers, sons of Rev. Mr. Randall, and two sons of Mr. Fry, also were immersed. In the afternoon, twenty-three new members were received into communion.

DONATIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.—The following donations have been made to the university farms and gardens: From Edgar Sanders, florist, Chicago, collection of bulbs; from A. Blumenschein, florist, Chicago, collection of greenhouse plants; from T. A. E. Holcomb, South Pass, Ill., collection of roses and greenhouse plants; from E. M. Potter, Kalamazoo, Mich., Potter's Three-Horse Clevis.

WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Sub-Scandal.

A Case of a Fox who Lost His Tail in His Own Trap.

Talk with Frederick P. Stanton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

I called upon Hon. Frederick P. Stanton yesterday, to ascertain precisely what his testimony was upon the subject of the Alaska investigation and the collateral attempt to black-mail his law partner, Robert J. Walker.

Mr. Stanton is in business with Judge Bartley, of Cincinnati. His office is in the busy part of the town, opposite the General Post Office. He is a large, benignant-faced man, of imposing presence, a complexion like a silver maple tree, a grave and dignified manner of speech, with calm kindliness in its tones.

Mr. Stanton was Member of Congress from the Memphis District ten years, and his services in Kansas are familiarly in your memory. Like most of the lawyers here, his clients are chiefly people who have claims upon Congress or the neighboring government courts. After Alaska was purchased by Mr. Seward, Congress hesitated to vote the appropriation, and the Russian Minister being officially compromised and probably being aware of the necessity of using "influence," hired Mr. Walker to superintend the voting of the appropriation aforesaid. Mr. Walker retained Mr. Stanton as his assistant, the two having been formerly partners.

It is a commentary upon what sort of a whispering gallery Washington is, that no sooner had Walker been retained than some eavesdropper found it out. Mr. Stanton says that in July of last year, while the appropriation was pending, a person named Painter came up to him and said that to his (Painter's) knowledge Mr. Walker had received a large amount of money to secure the passage of this appropriation.

"Now," said Painter, "I have some friends in Congress—not to mention my two newspapers, both daily—who are opposed to this appropriation. But if Mr. Walker will retain me, I will be able to influence them to vote for it. What are your terms with Mr. Walker?"

"Quite intimate!" said Stanton.

"Then I wish you would see him and ask him to employ me!"

Mr. Stanton says that he had a wholesome knowledge of the power of certain newspaper folks to mar anything, and he, therefore, in the interests of his clients, saw Walker at once. Mr. Walker replied in strong terms that he would bribe, purchase or conciliate no man, and this answer, softened and emasculated, Stanton returned to Painter. The latter was not appeased and he again sent to Mr. Stanton a person named Latham, and Mr. Stanton, anxious to keep the peace, so fully satisfied Latham that there was no money in the case except a lawyer's fee, that Latham professed to be convinced. The appropriation was finally passed by the House, General Banks being its champion. Soon after the adjournment of Congress, Painter came again to Stanton and said:

"Have you heard that Robert J. Walker was robbed night before last in New York?"

"Yes."

"Well, I know all about it. He had his pocket filled with five thousand dollar notes, and was on his way to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to divide them amongst the members who voted for the appropriation."

"I do not believe anything of this," said Mr. Stanton. "You are mistaken about it, Painter. No money has been paid for anybody's vote."

"I know all about it," said Painter; "the money was passed through Riggs' bank in denominations of five thousand dollars, and I am going to have an Investigating Committee called to look into it."

This, stated with positiveness, alarmed Stanton, who believed that there must be some conspiracy or underplotting that he had not been informed of. The papers were already filled with allegations and innuendoes on this matter, and Mr. Stanton, feeling that his character might be called into question, hastened to speak to Mr. Walker again. Walker was also mystified and alarmed, and he exclaimed that "Before God, he knew nothing of any such bribery of members of Congress!"

The newspaper charges continuing, the threats of an investigation being multiplied, and Latham still coming around with "feelers," Mr. Stanton at last brought himself, unwillingly, down to a conviction that he had met a cardinal case of personal baseness, and that all these charges and publications were parts of an original scheme to extort money from himself and Robert J. Walker. Therefore, when he again met Painter, some days afterward, he said:

"Well, Mr. Painter, did you defeat the Russian appropriation, as you threatened, sir?"

"No," said Painter, "but I was lied to about the money. Instead of there being merely a lawyer's fee in the case, there was a big pile distributed, and I'm going to get even with the people who lied to me. I shall have an Investigating Committee on it."

"I assure you, Mr. Painter," said Stanton, "that your motive are understood, and whatever be the issue of these attacks you have made upon our characters, yours will be revealed to the public to your sorrow."

Then Latham came round again with a "feeler," and so did others, saying that Painter regarded his conversations with Mr. Stanton as private interviews, and if Stanton exposed him he would "break him up." The Alaska Investigation Committee was meantime formed, and it was too late for the authors of it to escape the falling of their own trap. Mr. Stanton says that he suspected from the manner of putting questions and ruling out evidence that there was a mysterious somebody to be shielded, if possible. When he had testified, *Nemesis* was swift to send his evidence round the country, and as promptly came Mr. Painter's denial either that there was a word of truth in what had been testified, or that any such testimony had been given. Mr. Stanton, in the interests of the public conscience, prepared at once to confirm and reiterate his testimony, resolved to test the limit of mendacity in controlling the press and a committee of Congress. Immediately Latham turned up, begging Mr. Stanton to be quiet; for, said Latham, "Painter has not denied a word of your testimony. He admitted to me that it was all true, and cried over his predicament."

Nevertheless, Mr. Stanton wrote out some questions, which he wished the committee to put to Latham to settle the issue of veracity. When Mr. Stanton went to enter the room of this committee he found Painter blocking up the door. The latter took Mr. Stanton aside and said:

"I never denied the statements you made, Mr. Stanton. It is my enemies who have circulated these despatches, making the denial to prejudice me with you."

He began to blubber, and Stanton was so touched that he was on the point of withdrawing the paper he had brought.

Judge of Mr. Stanton's indignation when, the same afternoon, he saw the original despatches, deadheaded in Painter's number, which had been sent to New York papers over the Western Union wires.

Mr. Stanton then gave up that he had come to an extraordinary condition of man!

I asked Mr. Stanton if he had been molested since by anybody in Painter's interest. He said that he had observed Mr. Congressman John Covode to have ceased to speak to him (Stanton), and that he had received intimations from several members, and at least two Senators, saying that they would regard it as a personal favor if he (Stanton) would withdraw his testimony before the committee, so as to give the committee a chance to report without using Mr. Painter's name.

This is Mr. Stanton's statement as I have noted it down, excepting and adding nothing. It is undoubtedly a just statement. It shows that all this expense and scandal about Alaska, which will probably cost the government five or six thousand dollars to pay the committee and Sergeant-at-Arms and print the report, was contrived by one person to get a hand in a supposed job; that he blustered it out till he was enclosed in his own trap, and then begged and wept. And he is pursuing precisely these tactics now with the newspapers, using his Western Union deadhead pass to threaten libel suits and wiggle out of his notoriety; and if he succeed in this, to turn about, "break up" the business of people, revel in malignity, and look out for more chances to make money, with less character left to be imperilled. As the Committee on Public Expenditures raked a reporter fore and aft the other day for saying he knew what he did not know, how mildly will they deal with Painter's case, who raised the entire fabric of the Alaska scandal, and now asks the committee to lift up the ruins of the same with their sympathies, to enable him to crawl out?

GATH.

A Sad Suicide.

From the Danville (Ill.) Times, Feb. 20.

It becomes our painful task to record the death, by self violence, of a most estimable lady, who lived at Newton, Pilot township, this county, who destroyed her life at about 8 or 9 o'clock on the evening of the 3d inst. The suicide was Sarah, wife of Paris Trimmell, and daughter of John Cork, and was aged about 25 years. The sad act was committed while the delicate organism of the brain was disturbed, but from what cause it is not known. The first intimation of mental irregularity was the day preceding her decease, when her husband found her intently engaged in looking into the well. He went to her, attracted her attention, and together they walked into the house. On leaving the well Mrs. Trimmell remarked to her husband that she hoped he would take care of the children, for she did not know how long she might remain with them. This remark, coupled with the strange gaze into the well, was the first intimation Mr. Trimmell had of his wife's aberration. Arriving at the house, Mr. Trimmell returned to the well to see if there was anything the matter to justify her gaze, but found the bucket in its proper place and nothing peculiar about it. Somewhat disturbed at what had transpired, Mr. Trimmell sent for his father-in-law, Mr. John Cork, living half a mile or less distant, and he came to Mr. Trimmell's house and spent a part of the day in amusing his daughter's two little children.

The grand tragedy was reserved for the succeeding evening. Mrs. Trimmell told her husband if he would sleep with a young man who was staying with them, she would sleep with the children. This was agreed upon, and at an early hour Mr. Trimmell went to bed and fell asleep, but in an hour or so a dream that the baby had fallen out of bed woke him, and he went to his wife's bed to see if anything had happened; but, lo! she was not there. The vacant gaze into the well the day before flashed upon his mind, and he hastened thither, but all was right there. Then to the smoke-house, and in the dark, alas! while calling in pleading tones for his aberrant wife, he ran against her dead body, which was suspended by the swing that amused her children the day before. Mr. Trimmell called to the boy to bring him a knife to cut the rope, which was soon done, but life had departed, and mortality was there.

Such was the determination of the suicide to show off to the other shore, that she ended her life by swinging on a rope while her feet touched the floor. In her haste to die she did not take time to guard against such a contingency, but must have strangled herself to death by lifting her feet from the floor and letting the weight of her body come upon her neck. Since the sad occurrence, we learn that Mrs. Trimmell's neighbors say that for two or three weeks before her death she had made strange remarks, but they would soon have been forgotten but for the melancholy denouement.

The deceased was a most excellent lady and her afflicted friends have the warmest sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

SPRINGFIELD.

Sunday at the Capital—A Debate on Dissection—The Talking and the Non-Talking Members—Legislation for Chicago—The Healey Slough—Investigating Committees.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 21.

No attempt has yet been made by the General Assembly to legislate on Sunday, and therefore that day is left for committee meetings, for meditation on the doings of the preceding week, for the reading of papers, or for church-going. So far as can be seen from the windows of the Leland House, the latter is not very much in fashion. There are no trains of devout worshippers passing along the streets—a result which is due no doubt to a heavy snow storm, which puts an estoppel on piety in thin shoes, and forces women to be religious in rubbers. The lobby has departed, and there are no prayer-meetings in private rooms. There are no solemn sessions on the lake front, and no earnest exhortations on the subject of leasing the Penitentiary. There is nothing but slumber and an inspection of clothes. On these placid days, when the House sits not, each member who has not brought with him his wife, or who has no friends among the chambermaids, overlooks his linen, counts the buttons, whose diminished numbers bear token of the energy of the washerwomen of the Leland, and then painstakingly supplies the deficiency—on Saturday a statesman and on Sunday a seamstress. Like Andrew Johnson they occasionally become tailors and save money.

There have been many things done during the few days of the week in which the Assembly sat, but unhappily not much. The House has caught up with the committees, and, with one or two exceptions, there remain no bills on third reading to be acted on, with the exception of some from the Senate, which will probably be reached early this week. On Friday the House indulged itself in one of the most serio-comic debates which has yet been heard there. It was on Mr. Munson's bill turning over to medical colleges, for dissection, the bodies of unclaimed persons who die in jails, alms houses, &c. The opposition to this measure, which is in force everywhere in civilized Europe, was based upon two grounds—its discriminating against the poor, and its inherent sinfulness. I think I have before now mentioned the fact that the House contains the usual proportion of well-to-do people, whose special business it is to champion the poor, who are devoid of defenders of their own order. There are some whose special duty it is to defend the people, and then, again, these others, who look after the poor—demagogues, all—who merely espouse these interests in order to have something or somebody to sell out. The zeal which these legislative humbugs display, and the tears which come to their eyes in talking of the rights of their poor, are alike admirable. The rich, unhappily, have no open-mouthed advocates of their rights.

It was gravely said that this bill discriminated against the poor, since paupers and criminals alone were to be delivered over to the scalpel, while the rich could sleep and rot in undisturbed graves. The emotional Mr. Smith proclaimed, as the result of his researches among the poor houses of McLean County, and of his inquiries into the modes of thought of their inmates, that the only thing a pauper had to look forward to was a quiet grave, whence the spirit could wing its flight to the realms above. Any measure by which this pauper was to be deprived of this point whence he was to wing, met with his disapprobation. It has, probably, not been his fortune to read the Martyrology, which would have informed him that those men and women who were dissected in the rude and primitive way peculiar to the transition era between Paganism and Christianism, by being sawn asunder, chewed up by lions, cut in small pieces, broiled, &c., had no difficulty in winging their flight to the heavenly dominions. Dissection and sainthood were then closely connected. Now we dissect for scientific and not for religious reasons; but that is no reason why the souls of paupers should be injured by the operation. It is also quite likely that the representative of alms houses is mistaken in his facts, and that those inmates whose only care is for their daily bread, waste very little thoughts on the bit of unpleasant-looking ground in which they are to be buried.

Others took the essentially Old World idea of the sanctity of the human body. They had, almost unconfessed, in the bottom of their souls an idea that on the dreadful Judgment Day the body will arise as complete as it was in the flesh. They are ready enough to admit that the body will corrupt and return to the dust whence it came, and that the salts it contains will again refresh the soil. But either on account of their belief in this old Hebrew notion of a bodily resurrection, or on account of their heathenish worship of the body, they decline to legalize dissection.

They preferred not to meddle with vested interests. They recognized the fact that there are resurrectionists who live by stealing bodies, and they declined to interfere with the commerce of those individuals, preferring that their own friends, their wives and daughters, should be mutilated when dead, or tended by incompetent surgeons while living, in order that at some future day, when the suffrage is given to paupers, they might receive their votes.

Now, the beauty of the thing was, that those people who opposed this bill, were, from excessive corpulence or leanness, utterly safe from the scalpel. There was not one of them who would make a decent *cadaver*, not one whom Adam Allen could use for the instruction of his pupils in the divine art of anatomy. They felt that they were safe, and so let the resurrectionists take the others. There is always a grain of selfishness at the bottom of these disinterested protestations.

The other side assumed that it was necessary for a surgeon to know anatomy or he was liable to penalties for mal-practice. To know anatomy one must dissect. To do that one must have bodies. Now, why should not these paupers, who had all their lives been a burden upon the State—no matter by whose fault—repay to the State with their bodies some little part of what they had cost it? From the dissected body of this pauper we obtain results which enable us to preserve the body of the tax-payer. It is perfectly legitimate. That man who thrusts his scruples in the way of advancing that science which prolongs life is an indirect murderer—of all murderers the meanest.

So the bill passed the House.

That body was also compelled to listen to another jeremiad from Mr. Burke. That gentleman owns some lots in the city of Carlinville, and they are taxed so excessively that he does not see how he can retain them. This exposure of his distress was made when a bill came up to amend the charter of this high taxing city. They tax heavily there for school purposes, and the member from Macoupin is not such a friend of education as to endure these imposts patiently. So he made a speech on private grievances.

It is time to say a word for the silent members—those useful individuals who vote, work and listen—who never explain votes, and never have personal matters to ventilate. Their number has gradually diminished, but a few of that noble band still remain. There is the estimable Mr. Findley, who has not opened his mouth during the session, and whose speech has been eminently Scriptural—yea or nay. The sensible Mr. Green has been singularly close-mouthed, and has acquired much influence thereby. Mr. Wayne has been faithful in the cause, and not a word says he. Horrabin and Hanna were galvanized into life by the proposition to have escape shafts to coal mines, though it was some other member who propounded the luminous question. What was to be done with these escape shafts if a mine was abandoned? It would cost $40,000 to put them down, and how were they to be taken up when the mine was no longer worked? Hence it was a useless expense. Hence he should vote against the bill, which I believe he did. It is proposed at the end of the session to vote a small gratuity to the one who has spoken the least and the one who has spoken the most. Childs, Dinsmoor, Kerr and Parker are prominent applicants for the last reward.

There has not been very much legislation passed or proposed in relation to Chicago. Yesterday, however, the House passed the bill to incorporate the People's Omnibus Company of Chicago, the object of that company being to run in opposition to the West Side Railway Company. There was also passed a bill to incorporate the National Land Company of Chicago, a corporation of indefinite objects and and unlimited powers, one of the corporators of which is Major A. F. Stevenson, who has worked zealously for his little bill. This was at first objected to yesterday which made him very miserable, but he succeeded in inducing the objector to withdraw his objection, and the bill went through. The measure repealing the old restriction on the use of dummy engines on our street railroads, by which one-fifth of the proceeds was to be paid to the city, and allowing the Common Council to make such terms with the companies as it may please, or may see fit, was carried by a very decided vote. The bill to incorporate the Franklin Society of printers, editors, &c., of Chicago, has finally been reported back to the House, the Chairman of the committee having been persuaded that there was nothing in it calculated to endanger the State. It was so very simple, and so little was asked, that he really did not understand it. It will pass some time this week. The Pacific Hotel bill, and the one to incorporate the city of Evanston, went through without trouble.

Knickerbocker yesterday introduced a bill which, to all appearance, is a very good one, and will settle the much vexed question of the Healey Slough, which has so often disturbed the composure of the Boards of Health and Police, and of the Common Council. It provides for a canal commencing at the point where this slough empties into the South Branch, and running southwesterly to some point on the south branch of the South Branch near Chisholm's rolling mill. It is not to be less than eighty, nor more than one hundred feet wide. The corporators are generally the people owning large tracts of land along the line of the canal, like Mr. Healey and Mrs. Sterns. If the canal is dug, it will open up an unimproved section, and will afford additional facilities for vessels, and will to a great extent obviate the necessity for pouring carbolic acid into the Healy Slough, that great consumer of disinfectants. The plan for the canal to the Calumet has not yet been reported back, and the persons named therein as corporators do not think enough of it to bring influences to bear. The charter amendments have not been heard from recently, but will probably come to the surface in some unexpected form some time during the present week.

The Lake Front bill is out of the way, but in its place appears an Investigating Committee, which is to unearth the assumed rascality by which this bill was put through the House. What that committee will discover passes all human comprehension—probably nothing. They will with one hand pass in a report vindicating the purity of everybody, and with the other a bill for several hundred dollars, the amount paid for washing all that dirty linen. It seems that in a short time everybody will be investigating. One set work on general principles. Another devote themselves to the new State House, where they are making great discoveries, which Mr. Cochrane swears are untrue, and another are following up the mysteries of the printing and stationery business. Those men who are now busied in unravelling the complicated accounts of the State House architect will to-morrow be pursued by another committee on the charge of corruption. The fox follows the chickens and the dogs follow the fox in a merry go round of pursuit. That nobody is caught is quite natural. It is not right to say that there was corruption in connection with this Lake Front business, for that might be libellous. Therefore I will simply say that one of the representatives of the road here was an admirable guesser, for while the bill was still in his pocket, known to but one or two members of the House, he told within three what vote it would receive. Had the absentees been voting, he would have been correct. Either he was a prophet, or he knew what members could be approached. That question the Investigating Committee is to decide. In a short time there will be an Investigating Committee on Buckmaster's plan to get hold of the Penitentiary, and then every man will have plenty of occupation.

Last night Mr. Chauncey Bowen chartered an engine and sleeping car, and started for Chicago, with other congenial spirits, leaving us no one to emulate their winsome ways. They are glad to get away from a place where they spend and receive not, and everybody is glad to get rid of these copious talkers, these fluent promisers and very poor performers.

The probabilities are that the Assembly will work hard during this week, and the greater part of the next, adjourning *sine die* about Friday week, although an effort will be made to get away sooner, to accommodate those who want to go to Washington, or who are anxious to get home.

NEBRASKA.

Action of the Legislature—Land Grants—Projected Railroads—The State University.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 10, 1869.

We have just had some very important laws fixed up for us outside barbarians. We have a new Common School law. Like more Eastern Legislatures, Nebraska honorables were equal to the labor of bringing forth that annual prodigy, a new Common School law. Most of them are common enough, but are not so "hefty" on the school part. But ours has all the modern improvements, General Superintendent, etc., and it is presumed will learn the young how to shoot or get an idea.

HERD LAW.

That "cattle-shall-not-run-at-large" institution that more Eastern agricultural scribblers write about. It provides that no man (or woman, for that matter) shall let his beasts run upon any other person's cultivated lands. That would not seem to be a very criminal law, but a civil kind of a law, that shall maintain justice. And it must be very beneficial in a State where timber is scarce and lumber is high. "Fence in the cattle, or herd them and let the grain out," will yet be the rule in every prairie State. But I did not start to write a treatise on any particular law, but to say that we have in Nebraska a take-care-of-your-cattle-or-pay-double-damage kind of a law.

TIMBER GROWING.

Our Solons also passed a law to encourage the growing of forest and fruit trees. This might not seem necessary in a State where fruit is easily grown; but here it is very dear, and timber is very scarce; yet cottonwoods will grow four feet in circumference in a dozen years. In such a country, that famous first law, self-preservation and self-interest, should lead every man to plant trees without a bounty, but, swine-like, men often go contrariwise to their own welfare. Hence the law is good. It provides that, for five years, one hundred dollars shall be deducted from the Assessor's list for each acre of forest trees, properly planted and cultivated, and also, for five years, fifty dollars for each acre of fruit trees.

RAILROADS.

The State had still remaining 450,000 acres "internal improvement land," a little memento from the United States Government. Here was a nice tit-bit for the lobby. As the State, through the kindness of the paternal government, selected their own lands, they are a little extra, and worth some two or three millions. So in the natural course of human events, patriots were on hand from all directions to see that this big lot of land was disposed of judiciously. A dozen different railroad companies, to traverse the State in all directions, came suddenly into existence, and having never wasted their energies in building roads, they were each and every one just the company that could handle the land most judiciously and build a thousand miles of road at least, and that in an incredible short period of time. Men were here from St. Joseph, Mo., kindly advising that St. Louis was the real centre of the Western world; that St. Joseph was her outpost and the natural *terminus* of all Nebraska railroads. And Omaha, with a full representation, was here, all big with the omnipresent fact that Chicago is the largest city in America, and that Omaha is just like Chicago. To them it was very plain that any Nebraskian, who would think of running a railroad to any other point in Nebraska, was either a madman or fool. Having the Union Pacific Railroad reaching the Pacific, and two or three lines reaching the Atlantic, could anything be so plain as this: that Omaha is the proper and inevitable terminus of every Nebraska railroad. Having the benefit of all heretofore made, she was justly entitled to all benefit to be made? It was the old fight of Chicago and St. Louis, carried on by their allies and dependents, Omaha and St. Joseph. And the result was far better than could have been expected. The land was given, 50,000 acres to the Missouri Railroad, and 100,000 acres to any other four roads that build fifty miles before the land is taken by other roads. But no road is to have any unless it builds ten miles this year, nor until they get ten miles all complete for the rolling stock; then 20,000 acres for each ten miles. Thus must they commence at once, or they will not get their ten miles in a year, and build with all possible speed, or the land will be taken by more active rivals, before they secure their 100,000 acres, that being the maximum amount that any one road can get. Thus will our 450,000 acres secure the immediate building of 225 miles of railroad within the State. Will they point to Chicago, or to St. Louis, or to Cincinnati? As the land under the grant must go to at least five different companies, neither city can get all. Which shall get the most remains to be seen. The most prominent companies that will strike for this land are the Omaha & South Western, that points to the southwest, *via* Lincoln. The B. & M. can get only 50,000 acres, but as it has a large United States land grant, is under contract to the Missouri River and can, if it wishes begin in Nebraska in the spring. It can easily get its share. It also is surveyed *via* Lincoln. Then there is the Midland Pacific, that runs west from Nebraska City *via* Lincoln, which like the B. & M. is to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, out in the centre of the State. The Midland is already at work, and like the two former will be likely to get all the law allows. All these are Chicago feeders. It might be also added the new capital, Lincoln, or rather Lancaster County, of which it is the county seat, has voted bonds to the amount of $100,000, as a slight stimulus "to the first road built into Lincoln." Then there is the Trunk Road, down the west bank of the Missouri River, pointing towards St. Louis, *via* Leavenworth. A strong company, but supposed to labor under some difficulty in the grading on the west bank of the Missouri. Also, in having a rival line running parallel with it, only three to five miles off, with a navigable river between them, capable of underbidding both in carrying heavy freight half the year. Still, the river counties are very fertile, somewhat populous, and can build the Trunk Road if they will, and this seems to be decided. Then there is the Great Nemahah Railroad, that is to run from the southeast corner of the State northwest, *via* Lincoln. Also a road from Topeka, in Kansas, to Lincoln, Nebraska. Then there is talk of a road running a little north of west from St. Joseph, *via* the coal fields near Pawnee City and on that line by Beatrice, in Gage County, Neb., to Fort Kearney. As this is the air line from St. Louis and St. Joseph to the Union Pacific Railroad, and the shortest line that can be made from those places to the Pacific Coast, it will soon be built, but whether in time to get any of that 450,000 acres will yet be seen.

Then there are two or three lines north of the Platte, but as Chicago is sure of that trade, they may have to wait a little; still their friends say they will enter this scrub race for the State lands. It is expected the building of these lines will open a new era of progress in this State.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

This in connection with the Agricultural College is to be built, as provided by law, at once. They are located *here*, and will cost $100,000. This money will be obtained by another sale of lots in Lincoln as it was to build the Capitol building. Thus is Nebraska getting some excellent State buildings, without a dollar's cost, as the lots were given to the State on condition that the Capitol be built thereon—a novel and cheap way of getting State buildings. Could not your wise men have learned a thing or two out West?

Jefferds.

To the Editor of the New York World:

SIR: The statements made in your journal of Tuesday last are incorrect in every particular, so far as Charles Jefferds is concerned. He scarcely knew Mrs. Cunningham; was a mere child at the time of the murder of Dr. Burdell; and, strange as it may appear, was not the murderer of Walton or Matthews. The present Mayor, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, my deceased friend, Mr. James Brady, and I were his counsel; and I made the last arguments in his behalf in the Court of Appeals. I think that Mr. Hall *knows* that he was innocent of the Matthews murder, and, consequently, of the murder of Mr. Walton. I am sure that Mr. Brady knew it, and he frequently so expressed himself to me. Indeed, in view of the facts confided to us under the seal of professional secrecy, we could come to no conclusion except that he was innocent, and was wrongfully convicted. I feel confident of this, and know that Jefferds suffered his imprisonment like a hero, and not like a felon. Justice to a poor dead convict dictates these lines.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT D. HOLMES.

Three Men Frozen to Death

CARROLL STATION, Iowa, Feb. 22.—Three men named Linton, and one named Ribble started from here, Saturday night, to walk twelve miles across the prairie to the North Coon River. They were found this morning—the two Lintons and Ribble frozen to death and young Linton so badly frozen that both feet and hands must be amputated. He will die. The bodies were taken to Coon River Settlement, where they lived.

THE SOUTH SIDE PARK.

Draft of the Bill as Passed by Both Houses of the Legislature.

The Appointment of Commissioners and Their Terms of Office.

Location of the Park Boundaries.

The bill to be Voted Upon by the People.

The following is a copy of the South Side Park bill as ratified yesterday by the upper branch of the Legislature, and which, with the approval of the Governor, will become a law:

A BILL for an act to provide for the location and maintenance of a park for the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That five persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Illinois, together with their successors, be, and they are hereby, constituted a Board of Public Park Commissioners, for the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, to be known under the name of the South Park Commissioners; and in case of the failure of any of said persons to accept such appointment, and to qualify thereunder as hereinafter provided, within sixty days after the passage of this act, the place of such person in said commission shall be thereby vacated, and it shall be the duty of a majority of the Commissioners so accepting to appoint some suitable person to fill the place thus made vacant, which appointment, when accepted by such nominee, shall constitute such person as a Commissioner under this act. And a majority of said Commissioners shall so continue to nominate until the board shall consist of five persons. Each of said Commissioners, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath to well and properly discharge the duties of his office for the interests of the public, which oath shall be reduced to writing, subscribed to by him, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Cook County. They shall each give a bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to the Treasurer of Cook County, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 2. As soon as convenient after the said board shall be constituted as aforesaid, the members thereof shall decide by lot, at a meeting to be called by any three of them, as to the respective term for which each member shall hold his office; the number of lots shall equal the number of Commissioners, and the person drawing the longest term shall serve for five years from the First day of March, A. D. 1869; the one drawing the next, shall serve for four years from said date; the one drawing the next shall serve for three years from said date; and so on until the term of each one of said Commissioners shall be definitely determined, each one serving for the length of time inscribed on the lot drawn by him—the last of said Commissioners serving for the term of one year only from said first day of March, A. D. 1869. As soon as the term of office of each of said Commissioners shall be determined as aforesaid, said board shall organize by electing one of their number as President, and one of their number as Auditor; they shall also appoint a Treasurer, prescribe his duties, and fix his compensation, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in the penal sum of five hundred thousand dollars, with no less than three sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. They shall also choose a Secretary, who shall not necessarily be a Commissioner, and who shall hold his office until his successor shall be appointed as hereinafter provided; and all officers appointed by the board shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of the board. The said board shall adopt a seal, and alter the same at pleasure; they shall keep a complete record of all of their proceedings, which shall be open at all times for the inspection of the public. The said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, except the President, who may, in the discretion of said board, have and receive such compensation as may be fixed as hereinafter provided, not to exceed three thousand dollars per annum. All vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by the appointment of the Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, when such vacancy or vacancies shall occur. Said Board of Commissioners shall be a body politic and corporate, and shall have and enjoy all the powers necessary for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. The President, Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall be elected annually by said board, at the annual meeting thereof, and shall receive such salary for their services as the said board shall from time to time determine, not exceeding, for each of said officers the sum of three thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. That said Commissioners, by this act, are authorized and empowered to, and they shall within ninety days after their organization, or as soon thereafter as practicable, select the following described lands, situated in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, in Cook County, Illinois, to wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, running thence south, along the west side of Cottage Grove avenue to the south line of Fifty-ninth street; thence east along the south line of Fifty-ninth street to the east line of Hyde Park avenue; thence north on Hyde Park avenue to Fifty-sixth street; thence east along the south line of Fifty-sixth street to Lake Michigan, thence southerly along the shore of the lake to a point due east of the centre of section twenty-four (24), in township thirty-eight (38) north, range fourteen (14); thence west through the centre of said section twenty-four (24) to Hyde Park avenue; thence north on the east line of Hyde Park avenue to the north line of Sixtieth street, so called; thence west on the north line of Sixtieth street, so called, to Kankakee avenue; thence north on the east line of Kankakee avenue to fifty first street; thence east to a point to the place of beginning; also, a piece of land commencing at the southeast corner of Kankakee avenue and Fifty-first street, running thence west a strip two hundred feet wide, adjoining the north line of Fifty-first street, along said Fifty-first street to the line between ranges thirteen (13) and fourteen (14); thence north, east of and adjoining said line, a strip 200 feet wide, to the Illinois and Michigan Canal; also a parcel of land beginning at the southwest corner of Douglas place and Kankakee avenue, running thence south, a strip of land 182 feet wide, along the west side of said Kankakee avenue, to a point 150 feet south of the south line of Fifty first street; also a strip of land commencing at the intersection of Cottage Grove avenue and Fifty-first street, running thence east 100 feet in width on each side of the centre line of Fifty-first street, to a point 100 feet east of the centre line of Drexel avenue; also a strip of land extending north from the intersection of Fifty-first street with Drexel avenue, 100 feet in width on each side of the centre line of said avenue to the north line of Forty-third street; thence northerly, a strip of land two hundred feet in width [illegible] to Oakwood avenue; which said land and premises when acquired by said Commissioners as provided by this act, shall be held, managed and controlled by them and their successors, as a public park, for the recreation, health and benefit of the public, and free to all persons forever, subject to such necessary rules and regulations as shall, from time to time be adopted by said Commissioners and their successors for the well ordering and government of the same.

SEC. 5. In case the said Commissioners cannot agree with the owner or owners, lessees or occupants of any of the said real estate selected by them as aforesaid, they may proceed to procure the condemnation of the same in the manner prescribed in the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled "an act to amend the law condemning right of way for the purposes of internal improvement," approved June 22, 1852, and the acts amendatory thereof, the provisions of which said act, and the several acts amendatory thereof, are hereby extended to the park and Park Commissioners to be created by virtue of this act.

SEC. 6. When the title to the land selected for such park as herein provided shall have been acquired by said Commissioners, by gift, condemnation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to make, acknowledge, and file for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, a map, showing the said land, with a correct description, including section, township and range.

SEC. 7. As soon as the amount required for the condemnation of the grounds selected for said park shall have been ascertained, by said Commissioners, with reasonable certainty, they shall apply to the Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County for the appointment of three freeholders of the county of Cook as Park Assessors. The Commissioners shall give notice in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the city of Chicago, of the time when such application will be made, and all parties interested may appear and be heard by the said Judge, touching such appointment. At the time fixed for such application, the Court, after hearing such persons as shall desire to be heard, touching such appointment, shall nominate and appoint three Assessors for the purposes provided in this act. The said Assessors shall proceed to assess the amount so ascertained upon property in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, in Cook County, deemed benefited by reason of the improvement occasioned by the location of said park, as near as may be in proportion to the benefits resulting thereto: *Provided*, That the aggregate of said benefits is equal or greater than the amount of said damages; and in case the aggregate of the benefits is less than the damages, then the balance of the damages over the benefits shall be paid from the fund provided for in Section 8 of this act. Upon entering on the duties of their office, the said Assessors shall make oath before the Clerk of the said Circuit Court faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their office. They shall give at least ten days' notice in one of the said daily papers of the time and place of their meeting for the purpose of making said assessment, and may adjourn such meeting from time to time until the same shall be completed. In making the said assessment the said Assessors shall estimate the value of the several lots, blocks or parcels of land deemed benefited by them as aforesaid, and shall include the same together with the amount assessed as benefits in the assessment roll. All parties interested may appear before said Assessors and may be heard touching any matter connected with the assessment. When the same shall be completed, it shall be signed by the Assessors, and returned to the said Circuit Court, and shall be filed by the Clerk thereof. The Assessors shall thereupon give at least ten days' notice in one of the said daily papers, of the filing of said assessment roll, and that they will, on a day therein named, apply to the said Circuit Court for confirmation of the same, which said notice shall be published at least ten days before the time fixed for such application. Said Circuit Court shall have power to revise, correct, amend, or confirm, said assessment in whole or in part, and may make or order a new assessment in whole or in part, and the same revise and confirm upon like notice. All parties interested may appear before said Circuit Court, either in person or by attorney, when such application shall be made, and may object to said assessment, either in whole or in part, provided all objections shall be in writing, and shall be filed at least three days before the time fixed for the application, and shall specify the lot, block, or parcels of land on behalf of which objection is made. After the confirmation of said assessment, the Clerk of said Circuit Court shall file a copy thereof, under the seal of his said court, with the Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, and such assessment shall be a lien upon the several lots, blocks, or parcels of land assessed for benefits as aforesaid. Ten per cent of the amount so ascertained shall be payable annually, and the Clerk of said Cook County Court shall include in the general tax warrants for each year, until the whole sum shall be paid, for the collection of State and county taxes in the said towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, ten per cent of the said assessments, in an appropriate column, to be termed "South Park Assessment," with the amount to be collected opposite the several lots, blocks or parcels of land assessed as aforesaid; and like proceedings in all respects shall be had for enforcing the collection of the same as is now provided by law for the collection of State and county taxes. The money collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Treasurer of Cook County, for which he and his sureties shall be responsible, as fully as for any other moneys by him received as Treasurer of Cook County, and be held by him to the same control and direction, as provided in this act for other moneys belonging to said corporation; and the Treasurer of Cook County shall be entitled to receive one-half of one per cent., and no more, of said moneys as a full compensation for receiving and disbursing the same.

SEC. 8. For any deficiency arising through acquiring title to said park and for the payment of expenses of [illegible], maintaining, and improving the park herein provided for, and the expenses, disbursements, and charges of the premises, the said Commissioners shall have power to loan or borrow, from time to time, for such time as they shall deem expedient, a sum of money not exceeding two millions of dollars, and shall have authority to issue bonds, secured upon the said park and improvements, which bonds shall issue under the seal of said Commissioners, and be signed by [illegible] per cent per annum; and it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to keep an accurate register of all bonds issued by them, showing the number, date, and amount of each bond, and to whom the same was issued, and said register shall at all times be open to the investigation of the public; and for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, the said park and improvements shall be irrevocably pledged, and the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake shall be irrevocably bound; and said bonds may be sold by said Commissioners, upon such terms and for such prices as, in the judgment of said Commissioners, can be obtained for the same in cash.

SEC. 9. The said Board of Park Commissioners shall, annually, on or before the 1st day of December in each year, transmit to the Clerk of the County Court of Cook County an estimate, in writing, of the amount of money, not exceeding in any one year three hundred thousand dollars, necessary for the payment of the interest on the bonds issued by said board, and that in addition thereto will be required for the improvement, maintenance and government of said park during the current year; and the said Clerk shall proceed to determine what per cent said sum is on the taxable property of said towns, according to the several Assessors' returns for the respective year, and shall, in the next general tax warrants for the collection of State and county taxes in said several towns, set down the amount chargeable to the several persons, corporations, lots or parcels of ground, in a separate or appropriate column, and shall receive such compensation as now allowed by law; and the Collectors respectively, shall proceed to collect the same in the manner now provided by law for the collection of State and county taxes; and all the provisions of law, in respect to the collection of State and county taxes, and proceedings to enforce the same, so far as applicable, shall apply to said assessments and taxes. The said sum of money shall be placed by the Treasurer of the said County of Cook to the credit of said Board of Park Commissioners, and shall be drawn by said board from the County Treasury by warrant, signed by the President and Secretary of the board, and countersigned by the Auditor, to be appointed as aforesaid, and in no other way; the appointment of such Auditor or Comptroller having been first duly certified by such President and Secretary, and filed in the office of said Treasurer of Cook County.

SEC. 10. It shall be lawful for said Commissioners to vacate and close up any and all public roads and highways, excepting railroads, which may pass through, divide, or separate any lands selected or appropriated by them for the purposes of a park; and no such road shall be laid out through said park except such as the said Commissioners shall lay out and construct.

SEC. 11. No one of the said commissioners shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract entered into by them with any other person; nor shall they be interested, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of any material to be used or supplied in and about the uses and purposes contemplated in this act. And it shall be a misdemeanor for any Commissioner to be directly or indirectly interested, or in any way pecuniarily interested in any contract or work of any kind whatever, connected with said park.

SEC. 12. The said Commissioners, or either of them, may be removed from office by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, upon the petition presented to him in term time or in vacation, by one hundred freeholders of said towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, if it shall appear, after hearing the proof before said Judge, that the said Commissioners, or either of them, have been guilty of misdemeanor or malfeasance in office under this act; and if the said Judge shall remove any two or more of said Commissioners from office for any cause, before the expiration of their term of office, they are hereby empowered to appoint others in their stead, who shall fill such offices for and during the unexpired term of such Commissioners so removed.

SEC. 13. The said board shall have the full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct said park; to lay out and regulate the same; to pass ordinances for the regulation and government thereof; to appoint such engineers, surveyors, clerks, and other officers, including a police force, as may be necessary; to define and prescribe their respective duties and authority; fix the amount of their compensation; and, generally, in regard to said park, they shall possess all the power and authority now by law conferred upon, or possessed by, the Common Council of the city of Chicago, in respect to the public squares and places in said city; and it shall be lawful for them to commence the improvement of said park as soon as they have obtained one hundred acres of the premises herein described.

SEC. 14. The office of any Commissioner under this act, who shall not attend meetings of the board for three successive months, after having been duly notified of said meetings, without leave of absence from said board, may, by said board, be declared vacant.

SEC. 15. The real estate and personal property of said corporation shall be exempted from taxation and assessment.

SEC. 16. All moneys belonging or to belong to any park fund now in existence or hereafter to be created and all bonds, and the proceeds from sales thereof now authorized or hereafter to be authorized to be issued by the city of Chicago for park purposes, in or to which the South Division of the city of Chicago may now or shall hereafter be entitled to a distributive share shall be devoted and applied to the purchase or maintenance and improvement of the park contemplated and created by this act, under the direction and control of the Commissioners provided for in this act.

SEC. 17. The bonds to be issued under this act may be received in payment of any assessment, whether such bond or assessment shall have become due or not, upon such terms as shall be fair, just and equitable; and upon the payment of any assessment, the land upon which the same is assessed shall be free from any lien or liability to pay the same; and such payment shall be reported to the County Clerk of Cook County, and entered upon the record of the assessment.

SEC. 18. There shall be an election held in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake, on the first Tuesday of March next after the passage of this act, at which election the legal voters voting at such election shall vote for or against this act. The tickets shall be printed or written, "For Park" or "Against Park;" and if a majority of the votes cast on the subject of park shall be "For Park," then this act shall take effect and be in force, but not otherwise. The Clerk of the County Court of Cook County shall designate the places of holding such election, and give notice thereof in one or more of the daily papers published in the county of Cook, at least six days preceding such election, and shall supply the Judges thereof with the necessary books, tapes and blanks, as in other cases of elections; and there shall be one polling or voting place in each voting precinct in said towns, as the same were fixed at the last general election in the county of Cook. The persons who acted as Judges or inspectors of Election in the several precincts of said towns, at the last general election in Cook County, shall be the Judges or inspectors of this election. In case the Judges or inspectors of Election shall not attend at the time for opening the polls, such Judges or inspectors shall be chosen by the legal voters present. The clerks shall be appointed as provided in elections for county officers. The polls shall be opened and closed, and the election conducted as elections for county officers. All legal voters of said towns shall be entitled to vote at such election, without any new registration; and the Judges or inspectors of such election shall use the registry lists made for the general election in November, 1868: *Provided*, That whenever any person whose name is not on the registry list shall offer his vote at such election, the Judges or inspectors shall require the same evidence of his qualification as is now provided by law. The said Judges of Election shall immediately after the closing of the polls, count the ballots, fill out and sign the returns and tally sheets, as now provided by law in all other elections, and return the poll books and ballots to the clerk of the County Court, as in other cases of election. The votes shall be canvassed in the manner provided by law for the election of state and county officers. The Clerk of the County Court of Cook County shall, immediately after such canvass, certify a certificate of the result of such election to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, which shall be conclusive evidence of the result of said election.

SEC. 19. This act shall be a public act, and shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Chicago Harbor and the Illinois Central Railroad

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It is a simple fact that trade and commerce always make for themselves certain well-known channels. Their tide, which runs full of golden sands and enriches all peoples, makes for itself currents with well-defined boundaries, and has always well-known sources and equally well-known mouths and outlets for its mighty flood. History tells us how, in all the past men have sought by securing commanding positions and building strongholds on the banks and by the outlets of this great stream, to force it to surrender to them some of its riches, and compel it to pay tribute to the armed men whose strong fortresses commanded its course. The men in the past, who had made up their minds to unjustly force from trade and commerce a portion of its gains, built their strongholds on the banks of navigable rivers by the side of mountain passes, or where they could command the outlets to important seaports, and thus compelled all merchants and traders to relinquish to force and fraud a part of the earnings of their honest labor. The old castles and fortresses of these men, the robber knights and bandit princes of the middle ages, built for the purpose of levying tribute upon trade, are still to be seen beside all the great rivers, and scattered over all the plains and mountains of Europe. For centuries there could be no business done between one city and another on the continent, and no exchanges carried on without submitting to the exactions and outrages of this class of princely plunderers. And it was only after long and fierce conflicts, in which all the trading and commercial interests of the period were leagued together in desperate and bloody war against these titled banditti, that they were finally overthrown, their castles left in ruins, and commerce set free from their most intolerable exaction and robbery.

But history is ever repeating itself, and it would not be strange if there sprung up in our day men seeking to repeat in our midst the very career of the titled robbers and privileged plunderers of the middle ages. The method of compelling honest industry and business enterprise to surrender to powerful corporations, entrenched in legal fortresses, the hard-earned fruits of toil, is exactly the same character. It is the same old plan to get control of the natural channels and resting places of trade, so that nothing can float on its stream without first paying them; and to seize and hold the keys to seaports and harbors, so that no produce can go in or go out without first paying them tribute. It was a magnificent thing for a bold man to build his stronghold on the banks of the Rhine, or at the Straits of Gibraltar, or in the passes of the Alps, and demand that every trader should pay him what he asked before he could go further on his business, and there was a certain [illegible] about the enterprise, backed up as the old robber was by [illegible] and plumed troops. There are just the same respectability and honesty, and no more, in the effort now made by persons to establish control of our great highways and harbors, so that no trader hereafter, for all time to come, can do any business without first paying tribute to private corporations.

No more alarming proposal has been made in our day and no bolder effort ever heard of than this, to hand the city of Chicago, and all its business interests, with those of the State of Illinois and the whole Northwest, entirely over to the tender mercies of a railroad company. There is not a farmer, merchant, mechanic, or day laborer in the whole Northwest that this scheme will not injure and wrong, if suffered to pass. Every bushel of grain, every pound of meat, every foot of lumber, every product of labor, all the necessaries of life and all that men can eat, drink or wear, are to be taxed forever after for the benefit of the stockholders—chiefly foreign—of the Illinois Central Railroad. Such a proposal should not be entertained by a sane Legislature for an instant. If such a bill should pass there is not language to express the astonishment and incredulity with which its folly and madness will be regarded by sane men everywhere.

It had been one of the marks of the progress of our age in civilization that it had rid itself of the robber nuisance of the dark ages, and that they, with their old castles and banded thieves, their exactions, tolls and spoils, had been swept out of existence. It will surely astonish our age and generation to see a kind of power that was the veriest scourge of medieval trade and commerce brought to life again, and re-established in full force on the great lakes, and the whole commerce of the Northwest given over to it, to be plundered and fleeced to whatever extent it may choose. For the State of Illinois to permit, for any consideration that can be conceived, the harbor of Chicago to pass into hands that can at any time or in any manner, contrary [illegible] to limit or fetter the largest and most entire freedom of its trade, would be to strike a most dangerous blow at the city, the State, the whole Northwest, and, indeed, the whole country.

The Lake Front Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

How long will it be before Chicago will have reached the present size of New York? Opinions may differ as to the precise period at which such a state of facts will be realized; but all intelligent observers see that it is "only a question of time." Now, one more question: How would it do to have the main portion of New York harbor owned by a private corporation? Would a beggarly 7 per cent of the profits of such ownership be a good and sufficient compensation for giving it away? Is not the proposition utterly unreasonable, absurd, preposterous? Is not the statement of it a sufficient condemnation? What reason is there for supposing that it would be any better for Chicago than for New York to have the harbor so owned and controlled? I have looked on while the various propositions about our lake front have been made and discussed. I wondered at the effrontery of the Illinois Central Railroad in asking what they did, but could not believe it possible that such a scheme could be sanctioned by any respectable number of our legislators. But, now that it has passed one house, I am amazed. I am compelled to give some credit to the stories that are currently told—if, indeed, it be not the general understanding—that money has been freely used to secure the result, in no other way as I understand how it is possible that intelligent men can be induced to take from the State a property worth many millions, and from the city the control of its harbor, for a mere song. No such thing should be done for any company. The interests at stake are too vast to be [illegible]. Let the State keep whatever rights she has in the matter—they will "keep"—and guard them for the benefit of the whole State, to which they belong, in clear and vital relation.

If the management of such great interests in development—the various engineering and economical questions involved—seem too difficult for anybody to undertake independently of the careful scrutiny and [illegible] procedure of a corporation, let the State make one for the purpose, which shall have all the advantages of both public and private supervision. Let us find out how the great harbors of London and Liverpool are constructed and managed, and see if we cannot digest a plan for the case before us.

Is such a work properly confided to the railway company? Does its charter contemplate or allow its undertaking a work so much beyond the wants for its proper business?

It has become a sort of fashion to say that a State or city cannot manage such things, and this is assiduously repeated, and all the changes rung on it by those who are interested in having the public give up to them the right to manage matters pertaining to our most vital interests. It is false that this city cannot manage public works wisely and well. It is doing it all the while through the Board of Public Works and their able engineer. And it can manage its harbor equally well if permitted to do so.

The State need not surrender any rightful ownership or control it now has over this matter. Pray do not let her throw us under the power of a corporation whose stock is largely owned in Europe or the East. Let her keep and use her power, after careful consideration of the best way to promote the general good. Then, if we make mistakes, we shall have the remedy in our own hands. But I beg the State not to put interests so vast into the keeping of any company, beyond recall.

If they do, they may rely upon it, coming generations will mourn that we of this were so forgetful of the lessons of experience as to give to our democratic country a monopoly of such proportions as is now proposed.

At any rate, the harbor can wait—the railroad can wait. Let a measure of so great importance not be rushed through the Legislature with so unseemly haste. Let us have time to compare views quietly—to digest a scheme which shall promote the interests of both State and city, command assent, and put away the terrible suspicions of corruption at the very fountain of power which disturb and scandalize us.

W.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Again.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Two years ago, as you are aware, Commissioners were appointed by the State Government to go to Washington for the purpose of securing a loan of $10,000,000 from the General Government as a basis upon which to commence the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal—reasoning, at the same time, that, if the General Government would loan that sum to the State of Illinois, then it (the State of Illinois) would raise the other $10,000,000 and that the work should go on. The State Government could not make the loan, and, therefore, the work did not go on for want of funds. The great necessity for the work was, on all hands, admitted, and still is admitted. The State now finds itself in possession of the necessary means to accomplish that great work without the necessity of calling upon the General Government for any aid whatever, and yet it is now in the very act, or upon the very verge of the act, of giving away those means to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for and in consideration of receiving 7 per cent of what the railroad company may be able to make out of those means. Isn't that skilful financiering upon the part of the State?

If the State of Illinois has the right to give to the Illinois Central Railway Company the right to fill up the lake front, then it seems to me that it has an equal right to do the same work itself; and, as has been shown, it can fill up and protect ten acres for the sum of $250,000 or less; it can then sell the same for $2,500,000 or more; and with $2,250,000 of this sum it can commence work on the canal, and with the remaining $250,000 it can fill up and make another ten acres; and out of the profits continue on with the enlargement of the canal; and thus, by the use of only $250,000 capital, can complete the whole thing in about as short a period as it could if it had the whole $20,000,000 at command. Why then, throw away this chance, and only opportunity that we will ever have, to enlarge the entire canal, and improve the Illinois River for a sum total of only $250,000 ready capital? If the members of the Legislature en masse become so reckless and recreant to the trust reposed in them by the people as to surrender all these claims and compel us hereafter to pay the full sum of $20,000,000 for enlarging the canal, don't you think they ought to be hung?

Y.

Trouble Among Massachusetts Cigar-Makers—One of Them Killed by an Officer.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Feb. 22.

There is the most intense excitement among all classes at Westfield over a lamentable occurrence which happened yesterday in the neighboring town of Southwick, and which is circumstantially reported to us as follows: Two men named Bell and French, cigar makers and members of the "union," went into a barber's shop adjoining the Woronoco House in Westfield, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and found there another cigar maker, an employe of Harris & Carpenter, and not a member of the union. They were somewhat under the influence of liquor, and ripe for a fight. After exchanging some hard words with the non-union man they made a fierce assault upon him, struck the barber and "stove things" generally. Fully aware that they would be arrested unless they put themselves out of the way, they left the shop, defying any one to arrest them, took a team, which they had previously hired, and started at a high rate of speed for Suffield, intending, doubtless, to get over the Connecticut line and then laugh at Massachusetts officers. A pursuing party was quickly made up by Special Policemen Tyler and Baber, who were accompanied by Mr. Carpenter, of Harrison & Carpenter, who, however, did not go with them until Mr. Tyler ordered him as an officer to lend him his assistance. They quickly got on the trail of the fugitives, and followed them southward as rapidly as horse-flesh could carry them. After going some distance the officer's horse, with his heavy load of three men, became weary, and they ordered Mr. Carpenter to drive on while they stopped to get a fresh horse. He did so, and overtook the runaways in the "Long Yard" neighborhood in Southwick, about five miles from the village of Westfield. But they drove on, taunting and jeering Mr. Carpenter, calling him all manner of names, and threatening to shoot him if he pursued them further. Mr. Carpenter is a man not easily frightened, and standing up in his sleigh told them he was a good mark and that they might fire away. They didn't shoot, however, and probably had no weapon to shoot with.

In a short time Officers Tyler and Baber, who had secured a fresh horse, came up, and about the same time the fugitives' horse became lamed so that they found that they must fight or surrender. They chose the former alternative, and made a very strong and fierce resistance. Mr. Tyler ordered Messrs. Baber and Carpenter to apprehend French, while he took care of Bell. The thing was easier said than done, as the cigar-makers fought desperately, and the officers, as well as Mr. Carpenter, were much mauled. French, however, was held and bound, and when this was done Bell slipped away and took to his legs. Tyler and Carpenter chased him, the former ordering him repeatedly to stop, telling him that if he went on he did so at his peril. Bell replied in insulting terms, and would not stop. Tyler then ordered Carpenter, who had a revolver, to fire, and some one of the party spoke out, "Shoot low, so as to tangle his legs." Mr. Carpenter fired, but did not hit Bell at all. At the command of Tyler, Mr. Carpenter then gave the pistol to him, and Tyler again ordered Bell, in the name of the Commonwealth, to surrender. Bell paid as little respect to this command as to the previous ones, whereupon Tyler fired and Bell dropped dead almost instantly.

All this time the three—Tyler and Carpenter pursuing, and Bell pursued—had been running, and the former were about two rods from Bell when the shooting occurred. At the same juncture arrived Officers Mosley and Chamberlain, of Westfield, who started out after the cigar makers soon after Tyler and his party had left; so that the shooting was witnessed by them, as well as by Officer Baber and the captive French. The whole transaction of the chase after Bell and the fatal act occurred in less time than it has taken the reader to learn the circumstances. The body of Bell was put into Moseley's sleigh and taken to Westfield, while French was carried back in another conveyance and consigned to the lock up.

The news of the homicide spread like wildfire and aroused an excitement such as has not been paralleled since the Westfield riot, and the shooting of Brooks by Constable Chapin, if ever before. Of course the old troubles between the union and the non-union cigar-makers are revived, and the feeling among the former amounts to such a state of exasperation that it was feared they would excite a riot, last night, and attempt the release of French. Both he and Bell, the deceased, came lately from Suffield, though Bell formerly lived in Westfield. It was ascertained by a medical examination, on the arrival of the body at Westfield, that the ball shot by Tyler passed into Bell's back in such a way that it entered his heart, therefore causing instant death. Bell was an athletic fellow, only 19 or 20 years of age. French, his confrere, is older.

A Triple Murder.

From the Memphis Post, Feb. 20.

Great excitement has prevailed on the streets this forenoon in consequence of a vague story of three most horrible murders which occurred last night, about twelve miles from this city, at what is known as the "old Dickins Place," two miles from Casa, in this county. The report was brought to the police authorities by a special messengers despatched from the scene of the atrocious and appalling outrage. The particulars of the affair, as we learn from the sheriff and police, are as follows:

As the family of Dr. Thomas Dickins were at supper last night, several armed, unknown men, upon horses, rode up to the house and fired their guns through the windows, killing Dr. Dickins and Mr. Green Wilson, and a colored servant named Mary, and then dashed off to parts unknown. Dr. Dickins was hit in the arm and head. All the victims died soon after they were shot. The remainder of the family were paralyzed with a death-like horror and fear at this mysterious and unexpected visitation of death, and did not recover their consciousness in time to see or follow the assassins.

The news was at length spread among the neighbors, who spent the night in scouring the country and watching the roads, to capture the demons. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and a courier was sent to secure the assistance of the Sheriff and his posse, and also the police force of the city, who are now investigating the affair.

Who the assassins are is not known, but the friends of Dr. Dickins are said to believe that they are a party led, or employed, by his opponents in the suit, which is now pending in the Chancery Court.

Dr. Dickins is the same party who became involved in a shooting affray with a brother-in-law named Captain E. C. Pattison, in the Chancery Court room, several weeks since.

A Runaway Husband.

The New Orleans *Picayune* relates that a few mornings since a very pretty young lady, announcing herself from Springfield, Ill., called on the Chief of Police to inquire about her husband, who, she said, invariably made a Southern tour in the winter, what for she did not know, though she was sure his business was profitable, as he supplied her very abundantly with money. Not having heard from him for several months, she had become uneasy and determined to seek him. She gave his name, described his appearance, and showed a photograph of him, which the Chief and his officers recognized as the picture of a well known thief who had been in the workhouse for several months. The Chief imparted this unwelcome intelligence to her as tenderly as he could. Her look of horror, the cry of bitter anguish that came from her lips attested how little she had known of the truth.

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Baltis Rockafellow v. Mary E. Rockafellow. Bill for divorce entered.

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The case of Thomas Stewart and Eliza Riely, charged with murder, in shooting Henry Herant at a house of ill-fame on Jackson street, was commenced.

JUDGMENT.

James Egan v. William Hiss. By confession, for $317.95.

IN CHANCERY.

A decree of divorce was granted in the case of Conrad Schuster against Mary Schuster, on the ground of adultery committed at Evanston. The parties were married at Evanston on the 6th day of May, 1867. The crime was committed in the month of September following, and it appeared that in October of the same year she left her house, declaring her intention never to return.

NEW SUITS.

Charles Simon et als. v. Gustav Fischer. Replevin for twenty-three boxes of Rhine wine.

Charles B. Gautart v. James E. Tyler. Assumpsit. Damages $5,000.

Thomas Wright et al v. Erie & Western Transportation Company, and the Empire Transportation Company. Case. Damages, $1,000.

COUNTY COURT.

Estate of Robert C. Grundy. Administration assigned to William M. Luff under bond of $3,000.

Estate of Solomon A. Smith, Jr. Administration granted to Solomon A. Smith, Sr., under bond of $240,000. The petition in the case shows that the deceased departed this life at New York on the 8th day of February, 1869, intestate. He left stock in the [illegible] St. Louis Railroad Company, $80,000; Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company stock, $5,000; Merchants' Commercial National Bank, $6,000; Firemen's [illegible] Insurance Company, $1,000; United States bonds, $2,000; due from Laflin Powder Company, $90,000; Laflin Powder Company stock, $25,000; real estate in Chicago, $3,380; interest in firm of Laflin & Co., real estate on Pine, $10,000; sundry debts, $10,000; clothing, &c., $250; total, $194,850.

Estate of Robert Dalton. Administration granted to Frances Dalton, under bond of $6,000.

In the contested guardianship of Willie M. Wood, mentioned yesterday, the claim of the step-father, Palmer French, was preferred to that of the uncle. The ground of guardianship was allowed, however, only on condition that the guardian be allowed to make no charge for education or support. Bond taken of $1,000.

Frank Steinert, of Harlem, was appointed guardian of four children of Christian Vogel. The mother of the children lives at Woosson; the children are living with one Dorothea Bavendorf, at West Wheeling, in this county; and the father died at Moline, in this State. The estate is estimated to be worth about $500.

RECORDER'S COURT.

No business to report.

NEW SUIT.

George W. Lovering v. Louisa Lovering. Bill for divorce on the ground of adultery. It is stated that the marriage occurred in Chicago, on the 9th day of November 1863, and that the separation took place in August last.

WESTON.

The Route from Buffalo to Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 23.

The irrepressible pedestrian, Edward Payson Weston, who created such a *furore* in this city, as well as elsewhere, on his trip to Chicago, is plowing westward on his five thousand mile tramp. He left Buffalo yesterday morning, and will probably arrive in this city on Thursday. From the *Courier* we learn that "the party accompanying Weston consists of seven persons: himself; Mr. Busby, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, his advance agent; Mr. Salmon, reporter of the *Turf, Field and Farm*; Mr. Morey, reporter for the New York *Tribune*; Mr. Palmer, general manager; Mr. Totten, who looks after his personal welfare; and a driver, whoever he may chance to be. On the road, a buggy drawn by one horse precedes Weston, and a two-horse vehicle follows him, in which conveyances the party travel who accompany the pedestrian. He wears a more gorgeous suit than has been his wont, it being a naval suit, similar to those worn by marine corps officers, with shoulder-knots, and a forage-cap of beaver, richly ornamented with bullion, and surmounted by a white cockade. For night tramps he has had a light lantern constructed, which takes the place of the well-known riding-whip. In stormy weather, and such has been the rule with him since he commenced his ramble, he dons the old suit in which Buffalo has seen him several times.

Judging from surface indications, the prospects of his success are gloomy. According to his time-table, as published in a supplement of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, he should have reached Buffalo on the 10th inst., hence he is ten days behind. He has walked to that point, eleven hundred and fifty-three miles in thirty-two days, an average of about thirty-three miles a day, including Sundays. This leaves him sixty-eight days in which to accomplish the remaining thirty-eight hundred and forty-seven miles, an average of about fifty-six miles a day, [illegible] again including Sundays.

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JUDGMENT.

James Egan v. William Hine. By confession, for $317.25.

IN CHANCERY.

A decree of divorce was granted in the case of Conrad Schuster against Mary Schuster, on the ground of adultery committed at Evanston. The parties were married at Evanston on the 6th day of May, 1867. The crime was committed in the month of September following, and it appeared that in October of the same year she left her home, declaring her intention never to return.

NEW SUITS.

Charles Simon et als. v. Gustav Fischer. Replevin for twenty-three boxes of Rhine wine.

Charles B. Gaubert v. James E. Tyler. Assumpsit. Damages $5,000.

Thomas Wright et al. v. Erie & Western Transportation Company, and the Empire Transportation Company. Case. Damages, $1,000.

COUNTY COURT.

Estate of Robert C. Grundy. Administration assigned to William M. Luff under bond of $3,000.

Estate of Solomon A. Smith, Jr. Administration granted to Solomon A. Smith, Sr., under bond of $340,000. The petition in this case shows that the deceased departed this life at New York on the 8th day of February, 1869, intestate. He left stock in the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, $15,000; Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company stock, $5,000; Merchants' Commercial National Bank stock, $6,000; Firemen's Insurance Company, $1,000; United States bonds, $2,000; due from Laflin Powder Company, $30,000; Laflin Powder Company stock, $25,000; real estate in Chicago, $9,800; interest in firm of Laflin & Co., near Scranton, Penn., $10,000; sundry debts, $10,000; clothing, &c., $350. Total, $106,850.

Estate of Robert Bolton. Administration granted to Frances Bolton, under bond of $6,000.

In the contested guardianship of Willis M. Wood, mentioned yesterday, the claim of the step-father, Palmer French, was preferred to that of the uncle. The ground of guardianship was allowed, however, only on condition that the guardian be allowed to make no charge for education or support. Bond taken of $1,000.

Frank Steinert, of Harlem, was appointed guardian of four children of Christian Vopell. The mother of the children lives at Wausau; the children are living with one Dorothea Basendorf, at West Wheeling, in this county, and the father died at Moline, in this State. The estate is estimated to be worth about $800.

RECORDER'S COURT.

No business to report.

NEW SUIT.

George W. Lovering v. Louisa Lovering. Bill for divorce on the ground of adultery. It is stated that the marriage occurred in Chicago, on the 30th day of November 1863, and that the separation took place in August last.

WESTON.

The Route from Buffalo to Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 23.

The irrepressible pedestrian, Edward Payson Weston, who created such a *furore* in this city, as well as elsewhere, on his trip to Chicago, is plowing westward on his five thousand mile tramp. He left Buffalo yesterday morning, and will probably arrive in this city on Thursday. From the *Courier* we learn that "the party accompanying Weston consists of seven persons: himself; Mr. Busby, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, his advance agent; Mr. Salmon, reporter of the *Turf, Field and Farm*; Mr. Morey, reporter for the New York *Tribune*; Mr. Palmer, general manager; Mr. Totten, who looks after his personal welfare; and a driver, whoever he may chance to be. On the road, a buggy drawn by one horse precedes Weston, and a two-horse vehicle follows him, in which conveyances the party travel who accompany the pedestrian. He wears a more gorgeous suit than has been his wont, it being a naval suit, similar to those worn by marine corps officers, with shoulder-knots, and a forage-cap of beaver, richly ornamented with bullion, and surmounted by a white cockade. For night tramps he has had a light lantern constructed, which takes the place of the well-known riding-whip. In stormy weather, and such has been the rule with him since he commenced his ramble, he dons the old suit in which Buffalo has seen him several times.

Judging from surface indications, the prospects of his success are gloomy. According to his time-table, as published in a supplement of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, he should have reached Buffalo on the 10th inst., hence he is ten days behind. He has walked to that point, eleven hundred and fifty-three miles in thirty-two days, an average of about thirty-three miles a day, including Sundays. This leaves him sixty-eight days in which to accomplish the remaining thirty-eight hundred and forty-seven miles, an average of about fifty-six miles a day, certainly not a very flattering prospect. Still Mr. Weston is entirely confident. In his private calculation he allowed for ten day's loss of time between Bangor and St. Paul, as compared with the published table. He has lost this already, but thinks, and with good show of reason, that he can gain on what he intended to do from this point, on account of the improvement in roads. It requires no little credulity to believe that he has thus far walked in mid-winter through Maine and New Hampshire, over the Green Mountains and through the northern wilds of this state, contending against most discouraging obstacles. He has waded for miles in snow up to his waist. One day he walked fifty miles without meeting a team, his party breaking the road. Another day, the most strenuous exertions only availed to accomplish twelve miles in nine hours. He feels that he has gone over by far the worst part of the road, and thinks that he can do eighty miles a day on the remainder of the route more easily than thirty miles a day has been made to Buffalo. It remains to be seen whether or no he deludes himself as to his powers, and whether the Western roads will prove as good as he hopes. He is in splendid condition, and full of confidence. The fact that failure in this attempt would put a stop to his career in the future will spur him on, and we are sure that he will do everything that indomitable pluck and extraordinary endurance can. His route lies through Conneaut, Ashtabula, Geneva, Madison, Painesville, Willoughby, Euclid, Cleveland, Rockport, Olmsted, Ridgeville, Elyria, Amherst, Brownhelm, Vermillion, Berlin, Huron and Sandusky.

CRIME.

A One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollar Robbery.

Escape and Pursuit of the Thief—He is Captured in Cincinnati.

$111,000 Worth of United States Bonds and Railroad Securities Recovered.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 21.

On the 1st day of January last a large safe in the office of Messrs. Cambreleng & Pyne, attorneys at law, No. 14 Wall street, New York city, was opened by means of false keys, and robbed of railroad securities and bonds of the United States Government to the amount of $152,000. The gentlemen to whose keeping this vast treasure had been entrusted were troubled beyond measure on discovering their loss, and knew not whom to turn to for advice. They, of course, did all in their power to keep the particulars of the robbery from the public; but, in spite of their exertions, the affair leaked out, and created great excitement in commercial circles.

Nearly every detective of note in the United States applied himself to the detection of the thieves, but for several weeks their exertions, individual and combined, were futile. At length, when the excitement consequent on a criminal operation of such magnitude had given way to fresh agitations of a similar character in the great city of New York, the municipal detectives found the clew for which they had so diligently searched. The unwonted prodigality of a young man by the name of John Dobbs, whose reputation for honesty was not the best in the world, aroused their suspicion. They watched him closely for many days; saw him expend large sums of money on objects far from charitable, and were unable to perceive from what legitimate source he drew his supply of ready cash. They finally arrested him on suspicion of having been implicated in the Cambreleng & Pyne robbery, and, by working on his fears of punishment if he was proven guilty without having made a confession of his participation in the crime, extorted an admission from him that he was connected with the transaction, not as principal, but merely as a confederate.

The prime mover in the robbery, he said, was Charles King, a clerk who had been in the employ of Messrs. Cambreleng & Pyne about three months. The story, related by him, was to the effect, that about two weeks before the robbery was committed, King had formed the acquaintance of a man by the name of Donohue, and asked him whether he could make a key to fit Messrs. Cambreleng & Pyne's safe. Donohue said he could not, but that he would introduce him to a man who could. Dobbs expressed his entire willingness to make the key "if it was worth anything." King explained his plans, and promised to give the key-maker $5,000 if the desired article was forthcoming. This was satisfactory to Dobbs, and the contract between the two parties was made at once. King easily obtained an impression of the lock of the safe. Dobbs as easily cast the key, and at several meetings which were held between Christmas Day and the 1st of January, the two scoundrels matured their plot for despoiling the treasury of Cambreleng & Pyne of over a quarter million of dollars.

At high noon, on New Year's Day, the treacherous clerk, taking advantage of the temporary absence of his employers, opened their safe with the duplicate key, and abstracted from its place of deposit a small tin box, containing railroad securities, insurance stock and United States Government bonds to the amount of $152,000, and in company with his confederate, Dobbs, repaired to some place conveniently sequestered, where their ill-gotten spoils could be divided. This convenient place was somewhere on Water street. A day or two after, exceeding his promised liberality, King gave Dobbs $20,000 worth of the stolen securities and $1,000 in money, he having sold $10,000 worth of bonds for $7,500, in the upper part of the city. After this satisfactory transaction the two parted, Dobbs to "check it" in New York, and King to make his way to the West.

This disclosure on the part of Dobbs made the New York officers long for a sight of King's handsome countenance, but this it was not their privilege to have for several weeks.

They watched all points closely, and at length were rewarded by receiving intelligence of the whereabouts of their man, through a letter which was intercepted on its passage to the safely-caged Dobbs. This letter was written from Detroit, Michigan, and contained a proposition from King to meet Dobbs at the Spencer House in this city on the 24th day of January. Messrs. McCord and Wooldridge, of the New York detective force, were sent hither to capture King if he attempted to keep his appointment. They arrived in this city on the 24th day of January; they visited the Spencer House; they examined the register; the name of their man was inscribed on the pages of the book, but he had left the house two days before, after having taken but one meal.

He had taken a light valise with him, and told the clerk that he was going into the interior of Kentucky, *via* the Kentucky Central Railroad. The detectives remained in the city for several days, but finding that their chances of bagging their game were very slight, indeed, returned to New York, after making known the object of their visit to Captain Ruffin, Chief of Police. Our own detectives had been devoting considerable attention to the case, and now began to cast about them, to obtain the bearing of Mr. King, with augmented interest.

King, it seems, found out that Hazen was keeping him under pretty close surveillance, and, the same day on which he was recognized, left the city. Larry got on his track, and followed him by railroad to Xenia, O. From Xenia, King went to Crestline; from Crestline back to Columbus; from Columbus to Dayton; from Dayton to Indianapolis; and from Indianapolis he returned to this city.

Chief Ruffin was informed of the fact that the men who had committed the New York robbery were in town again, and he and Detective Craven, with Mr. Hazen, started out to find them. The hackman informed them where he had left his party. He had put them down at a house in the West End. A hack soon conveyed the Chief and his assistants to the house in question. The landlady, in reply to the inquiry made as to whether the men were at the house, said that they had been an hour or more there, but had left a short time before in a hack which was waiting in front of the door for another gentleman.

The officers left the place and rode up town again. They were about separating for the night, near the corner of Sixth and Main streets, when who should appear but the very men for whom they were looking. But little time elapsed between the first glance at them and the moment when handcuffs were clasped around their delicate wrists. They were taken to Hammond Street Station House. King vehemently denied that he had anything to do with the bond robbery, and Thorne swore that he had never even seen the securities that had been stolen. Their protestations of innocence availed them very little. They were taken to the Bremen Street Station House the next morning, and from there they were removed to one of the hotels in the city, and placed under a secure guard. Subsequent investigation satisfied the officers that Thorne had not been connected with the robbery of the firm in New York, but satisfied them that he knew where the stolen securities were.

He was released on promising to turn up the bonds. He went with detective Hazen to a certain place in Canada, and there gave into his possession railroad and insurance stock and government securities to the amount of $80,000.

Dobbs, on making his confession in New York, turned up his $20,000 worth of bonds. The $10,000 worth of bonds sold by King in the upper part of New York can be recovered at almost any moment, so that there is only $42,000 worth of railroad and insurance stock and government bonds yet to be returned to the gentleman from whom the great haul of $152,000 was made last January.

King's real name is Charles Holbrooke. He is a young man of pleasing appearance and good address, and is a good accountant. He is not a man who would readily be suspected of being dishonest, but has already served a term in Cherry Hill Penitentiary for a forgery which he committed in Philadelphia several years ago. He is now probably booked for a much longer term in Sing Sing.

Captains Jordan and McCord, of the New York police force, to whose sagacity the timely arrest of Dobbs is due, arrived in this city yesterday with a requisition from the Governor of that State for the person of King, and started thither last night with the prisoner in their charge, taking with them the $80,000 worth of bonds recovered here.

Growth of Catholicism in New England.

The Boston *Journal* has the following from Manchester, N. H.:

Within the last half century there has been a rapid growth of manufactures in New England, until now, in productive power and in political and social influence, it is the leading interest. Of her population of three and a half millions, at least one-third are supported by manufacturing. This rapid growth of the manufacturing towns, employing to a large extent foreign laborers, most of them Irish, has led to a very large growth of the Roman Catholics in all the manufacturing districts. In Lowell, Lawrence, Biddeford, Lewiston, Dover and Nashua they are now more numerous than any other individual sect. A denomination which, in New Hampshire, had no existence thirty years ago, is to-day the leading religious body in her most populous and thrifty city.

I cannot give a clearer view of the religious aspects of the growing towns of this section than by describing those of Manchester, whose people are a fair representative of the entire class. There is in this city of twenty-six thousand people, twelve churches or religious societies. Of these, two are Roman Catholic, two Congregational, two Universalist, two Methodist, one Episcopalian, one Unitarian, one Calvinistic Baptist, and one Free Will Baptist. Beside these there is a small circle of Spiritualists and one of Adventists. The Catholic churches are the largest and best attended. One of them, just completed, is the costliest and most splendid church edifice in the State. The Catholic population of the city numbers seven thousand, and the church attendance is nearly half that number.

It is estimated that not more than six thousand, of the nineteen thousand Protestant population of this city attend church, or have any connection with any religious organizations. I am safe in saying, at least, this much, that less than half of this people who are of suitable age to attend church ever enter a religious meeting of any kind.

THE NEW ULM MASSACRE.

That Little Flaxen-Haired Maiden and Her Heroic Preserver.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times.

But a little over a year ago a gentleman who registered his name as Brown, stopped at the Key City House, having in his possession a little flaxen-haired girl, whom he represented he had rescued from the tender mercies of the Indians at New Ulm. Of course the great heart of Dubuque warmed towards Brown and his interesting *protege*. She was coaxed, flattered and caressed by the lady boarders, while Brown, in token of his bravery, was rewarded with sundry substantial presents—presents which he received in a reverential manner, declaring that those who cast their bread upon the waters would find it returning before many days. Brown remained here for some time, and doubtless reaped a rich harvest, but finally took his departure, still clinging to the little maiden who he declared should be delivered to her friends, and for a while the pair were forgotten. Like Washington's body servants, who won't stay buried, we see that they turned up again, this time at the Capital House, Des Moines, where Brown, *for reasons best known to himself*, has put down his name as Purdy. The little flaxen-haired girl, the sole survivor of the great massacre, is still with him, winning, sweet and artless as ever. Brown, *alias* Purdy, is retailing the old story to the wondering denizens of that aspiring metropolis. For two days and nights he carried the child in his bosom, endangering his own life to save the infant. He was chased a mile and a half by Indians, and jumped a deep cut of eighteen feet to make his escape, and meanwhile protected the babe from danger. All his property, consisting of a steam mill and plow factory, was burned by the Indians, leaving him destitute. Three times has he since started in business in Minnesota, and three times has his property been destroyed by the ruthless savages. With constitution shattered, and sick at heart, he has come to Iowa with his fortune all gone to get a new start in life. A man of many burdens, he bears them with patience and fortitude truly surprising.

Such is the harrowing tale related to the credulous public by Mr. Brown, *alias* Purdy. Some people in view of the facts we have related, call him a great impostor and a very great liar, but we do not propose to call harsh names. We merely suggest to Mr. Brown, *alias* Purdy, that he has played his little game long enough, and that if he wishes to reach the sympathies of our people hereafter, it must be without the aid of the little flaxen-haired maiden and the New Ulm massacre.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

The demand for money in the local market seems to be increasing a little. Grain and provision operators continue to be the heaviest borrowers. Merchants, however, still complain of the difficulty of making collections in the country, and the dulness of business, and are therefore increasing their applications for renewals and new loans. On the other hand, bankers complain that some of their customers are buying real estate, and thus taking money out of their business that they expect to get replaced by loans from the banks. Other than these features there is nothing new in the way of finances. The banks are, with a few exceptions, still able to accommodate nearly all their regular customers at 10 per cent. In the open market much higher rates are paid, ranging from 1½ to 2 per cent per month, though these high rates are not an indication that money is particularly scarce. Most of those who seek money from note brokers, are speculators who have no claims on any particular bank, and who want the money for speculations in which they expect to make five or six times as much as the shave they pay. The prevailing feeling now is speculative, and in such times there is always more money loaned at rates above the legal rates of interest than there is when money is stringent, for the very good reason that in times of stringency very few have it to lend, whereas, in such times as the present, it is the hope of large profits rather than their necessity that induces the borrowers to pay high rates.

The movements of currency to the country have diminished again, though, should the present weather hold for a week, the improved condition of the country roads would admit the marketing of produce that would call for prompt renewal of shipments of currency to move it. At present, however, some of the currency is going out the other way, as some of the banks shipped currency to New York, both yesterday and to-day, to make exchange. The currency which was being shipped so liberally from New York to the South, up to a few days ago, is now reported as flowing back to that city, which adds to the ease of money there, and will probably have some tendency to maintain a fair supply of money here. It is probable that when money begins again to flow southward from New York to move cotton, that more of it will be sent in gold, and that the stock of currency in the Northern States will scarcely be so largely depleted again as it was a month or two ago.

Exchange for the present has turned entirely around from its course of two weeks ago, and is now in favor of New York. For sales between banks 75c to 80c per $1,000 premium was the quotation to-day, though there was very little sold, and it seems to have grown scarcer within a day or two. At the counter bankers maintain the same rates as for a month or two back, and are selling to customers at 1-10 premium, and buying at 1-10 discount.

Government bonds advanced again to-day, and at the close of business were quoted by telegraph from New York about ⅛ per cent higher than at the closing rates of yesterday. The establishment of an additional stock board in New York, and also of an opposition telegraphic report of the stock markets there, seems to have given additional impetus to the stock dealing business everywhere. Our brokers here, in Chicago receive despatches of quotations for the same stocks from some one of the various stock exchanges there every fifteen minutes during the business hours of the day, and any Chicagoan has now equal facilities for betting his money on any particular stock with as fair a prospect of losing or winning one per cent within an hour, that he would have if in New York where the animal is kept in person. United States Bonds were quoted in London this afternoon at 79¼, which is ¼ higher than they have ever stood before. It is plain from the experience of the past month that as advances and reactions of prices alternate, the advances exceed the reactions, and that bonds are gradually getting to a higher, permanent plane of prices.

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver in this market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113⅝	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111⅛	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—New Issue	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	110⅝	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	110⅝	111⅛
U. S. 10-40s, large	109⅜	109⅝
Cook County 7s	97	....
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	97	....
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	98	....
American Gold	131⅛	....
Silver	125	....

The New York *World* of the 23d, in its money article says:

"The money market closed unusually easy at 4 to 5 per cent on governments, and 6 to 7 per cent on mixed collaterals. The weekly bank statement shows a decrease of $952,839 in loans, which causes a corresponding decrease in the item called 'deposits,' and the legal tenders are also decreased $1,887,755, and the specie $3,302,940, which aggregate a little less than the reported decrease of $5,365,314 in deposits. The changes are caused chiefly by the movements of specie and currency from the banks into the Assistant Treasury. The statement is regarded as unfavorable by some of the stock operators."

The New York *Times* of the 23d says:

"The trade of the week was active in the importations and in the sales of foreign merchandise, while falling off in the domestic consumption line. A decline in cotton in both the Liverpool and American markets was felt by holders in the latter part of the week, though the effect upon the exports of this staple is likely rather to lead to increased clearances, particularly from the Southern ports, than to delay shipments. The import entries of dry goods and general foreign merchandise were unusually heavy, nearly seven and a half millions, and the amount taken for consumption, and upon which customs were paid, over six millions of dollars. The February customs at this port, though comparing with a fair business for the same month last season (and only twenty-three business days against twenty-five business days in February, 1868), will reach fully $11,000,000 as against $9,785,35."

Below are given the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with the price on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi-annual interest day of each issue:

	Last interest day.	Feb. 24, 1868	To day.
1881s	Jan. 1.	111⅝	113⅝
5-20s of '62	Nov. 1.	111⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '64	Nov. 1.	108⅝	111⅛
5-20s of '65	Nov. 1.	109⅜	112⅛
5-20s of '65, new	Jan. 1.	107⅛	110⅛
5-20s of '67	Jan. 1.	107⅛	111
5-20s of '68	Jan. 1.	....	111
10-40s	Sept. 1.	103⅝	109⅜

Gold seems at length to have reached a stopping point, and has been steadier to-day than any day before since it began to tumble from about 135. The fall has, however, yet been nothing like so much as was commonly expected, having thus far been only about 3 per cent since the 1st of the month. If left to feel the effects of legitimate causes alone, Gold would probably continue to drop, but it is entirely in the control of the Wall street brokers, and its course in the immediate future is, therefore, about as certain as the direction of to-morrow's wind.

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the current month were 135⅝ on the 5th, and 131⅛ to-day. The range in New York to-day was:

10:30 a. m.	131⅜	12:00 m.	131⅜
10:45 a. m.	131⅜	12:30 p. m.	131⅜
11:15 a. m.	131⅜	1:30 p. m.	131⅜
11:15 a. m.	131⅛	3:00 p. m.	131⅜
11:30 a. m.	131⅛	4:00 p. m.	131⅛
11:45 a. m.	131⅛		

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Money continues easy. The demand was promptly met throughout the day at 5 @6 per cent on call on governments, and 6@7 per cent on stock collateral. Prime business paper, 7@8 per cent.

Sterling quiet at 109@109¼ for prime bankers'. Few commercial bills offering.

Gold opened at 131⅜, advanced to 131⅝, fell to 131⅛ on the passage of Schenck's bill in the House declaring bonds payable in gold, but recovered to 131⅜ at the close. Customs receipts yesterday were $448,000, and to-day $[illegible], which indicates that importers are preparing for a larger business.

Governments opened steady, though at a decline on yesterday's highest prices, the immediate cause of the decline being a report that the Senate Finance Committee will probably not report the Hooper bill prohibiting further issue of gold-bearing bonds. In

Astrology.

YOUR FUTURE DESTINY.

MADAME ROSS, the only really Scientific Astrologist in the West, can be consulted at 143 Monroe-st., near Clark. She unfolds the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future. Tells with regard to business, love and happiness, or misfortunes, gains, losses, &c. Shows likenesses of absent friends, or future husband or wife. All in trouble call. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. Outline of life, by mail, $2. Send age and address as above. No cards or fortune-telling and trickery resorted to.

NOTICE.—To those who have been imposed on by so-called Clairvoyants, Card Fortune-tellers, &c., Madame Ross would respectfully state that one consultation with her will convince the most skeptical of the difference between such impostors and an educated and scientific astrologist. Madame Ross has a profound knowledge of the rules and science of the stars, and astonishes all who visit her.

Auction Sales.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL,

ST LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on Monday, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

51	cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199	cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480	tons cannon balls, 6 to 12-pounder.
80	artillery carriages, various.
610	sets artillery wheel harness, for 2 horses.
4,300	sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,238	carbines and rifles, various.
14,411	sabres and swords, various.
116,000	cartridge boxes, various.
13,000	cavalry saddles, various.
3,300	artillery saddles, various.
25,199	curb bridles, various.
10,000	watering bridles, various.
15,000	halters, various.
14,450	leather traces, various.
401,165	pounds of cannon powder.
528,450	do mortar do
777,050	do musket do
18,800	do rifle do
130,940	do damaged do
96,854,000	musket and pistol percussion caps.

Wrought and cast iron scrap, &c., &c.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold, can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner Houston and Greene-sts., New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lt. Col. of Ord. and Bvt. Brig Gen. U. S. A. Com.

General Notices.

THE MAN OR THE MEN WHO hold Patron's Tickets of the 3d and 3d Series of Washington Medallion Pens, are hereby informed that the drawings were made January 29, 1869, and that circulars giving full information of the numbers drawn will be sent to persons interested on their addressing the WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN COMPANY, New York. N. B.—Read the Tickets of the 4th Series.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*3:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	†6:00 a. m.
Dixon Passenger	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
FREEPORT LINE.		
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*2:40 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:45 p. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	*4:00 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Lombard Accommodation	*6:10 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
MILWAUKEE DIVISION.		
Morning Passenger (from Milwaukee Division Depot)	*9:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Evanston Accommodation (from Wisconsin Division Depot)	1:00 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
Afternoon Passenger (from Milwaukee Division Depot)	*5:45 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Kenosha Accommodation (from Wells Street Depot)	*4:40 p. m.	*8:25 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodation (from Wells Street Depot)	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Evanston Accommodation (from Wells Street Depot)	*6:10 p. m.	*8:05 a. m.
Night Pass. for Milwaukee, with sleeping car attached	*11:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
WISCONSIN DIVISION.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Janesville Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*2:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	*4:45 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Woodstock Accommodation	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

G. L. DUNLAP, General Superintendent.
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Confidential Physician, No. 178 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. Private and Chronic Diseases in both sexes successfully treated. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge, if you think the writings of the greatest Specialist of the present day worth reading. Ladies, send for descriptive circular of FEMALE REMEDIES, universally used by married ladies.

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—There is a party in Omaha, advertising himself as the celebrated Dr. Bigelow of Chicago. I never travel, nor give any one permission to use my reputation, and am the only Dr. Bigelow known through the press in the United States.
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And treatment in all private matters—male or female. DR. L. SANGER, 90 Monroe-st. Prize Lecture and Book for the married, 50 cents. Female Pills—certain and reliable in all cases—$3.00. Send stamp for circular to married persons. Also, NERVINE PILLS—sure cure for victims of self-abuse—$2.10, by mail. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 925, Chicago.

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Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments, or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. His ladies' preventive is innocent, safe and sure. 213 East Madison-st., up stairs. Consultation fee, $2.00. Send four 3-cent stamps for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

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Just returned from Europe, offers for the first time to the American public, Dupee's Celebrated French Pills. Perfectly harmless. Price 50 cents per box, mailed free, securely sealed. Address Mrs A J F, Meriden, Illinois.

Within the Reach of all.

The means of protecting the human system against the predisposing causes of diseases such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Impurities of the Blood, and a certain cure for all of them, is MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS.

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Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
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These three medicines cure PULMONARY, TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CON-

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Is the Only Medicine that will Heal

DISEASED LUNGS

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

OR,

The Gastric Juice of the Stoma

MURDER TRIALS.

Conclusion of the Trial of Senter and Kenyoesy for the Killing of Reese.

Senter Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

The Penalty Fixed at Seven Years' Imprisonment.

Kenyoesy Acquitted—Motion for a New Trial.

Arraignment of Thomas Stewart and Eliza Riley for the Murder of Henry Herbert.

The trial of Charles Senter and Joseph Kenyoesy, alias Kenyon, for the murder of William W. Reese at Calumet, was continued yesterday morning in the Superior Court, Judge Porter presiding. The case was given to the jury at about 3 o'clock.

Henry S. Monroe, Esq., continued his argument in behalf of the prisoners, the purport of his discourse being to show that his theory of the case and the boy Senter's claim, that this was a homicide committed in self-defence, was substantiated by the testimony. He expressed the belief that the testimony showed that Senter went from his home alone; that he became accidentally entangled into a meeting with Reese, whom he had reason to fear; that Reese made towards him threatening demonstrations calculated to superinduce an increase of fear; the contrast of strength and reputation justly entered into the sudden thought, and the killing followed. He examined the evidence to show that in material points it was contradictory, as where Barnes, who first reached the body, swore that but one of Reese's hands was in the pocket of his overalls, while the widow swears that both were in his pockets, she not coming to the body until afterward. But, if his hands were in his pocket, he argued, that was a cause for even greater fear, for if it was the habit of Reese to injure men, to fight and kill, was it not fairly to be presumed that the act was that of a man searching for weapons which he was but too ready to [illegible] There was a fair inquiry to be made whether [illegible] fear was not actually increased by the [illegible] the hand in the pocket. It was to [illegible] that all men do not act with equal [illegible] in the face of danger, and it belonged to [illegible] to determine whether Senter had acted [illegible] circumstances which [illegible] question to be decided [illegible] circumstances that would [illegible] a reasonable person of [illegible] take the life of [illegible] and contrast the per[illegible] matter.

[illegible] the case, arguing the [illegible] companion, but seeming [illegible] the belief that there was not evidence to warrant the conviction of Kenyoesy.

The Court then instructed the jury, substantially as follows:

For the people, he defined the crimes of murder and manslaughter in the language of the criminal code, telling the jurors that if they believed that the killing was done with malice aforethought, then they should find the defendants, one or both, guilty of murder. The jury was also instructed that it was within its province to decide whether the homicide came within the degree of manslaughter, and not of murder. The quality of a doubt which might acquit was explained; that it is a serious, substantial and well-founded doubt arising from the evidence, but not a speculative or chimerical doubt. Before the jury could convict on the ground that the killing was done in self-defence it must appear that there was more than a bare fear that bodily injury would be done; the danger must have been so urgent and pressing that safety was only, apparently, to be attained by an act of homicide; and the danger must be such as would impress upon a reasonable person a well grounded belief that the killing was a necessity. The Court also instructed as to accessories, in the language of the statute, that any person who, being present, aids, abets or assists in the commission of a crime, or who, not being present, has advised its commission, is as guilty as the person who actually commits it. It must also appear, when a person kills another in self-defence, that he exercised such precaution or care to avoid the killing, as a reasonable man under like circumstances would exercise.

On the part of the defendants the Court instructed the jurors that if they believed the deceased to be a man of violent and ungovernable passions, of great strength and activity, and that he had threatened Senter with death or great bodily harm should he again meet him, and that the prisoner knew of such threat, and of the passion and strength of deceased at the time of the killing, and that when it occurred deceased was advancing upon Senter in a threatening attitude and with menacing language, and if these circumstances were sufficient to raise a reasonable belief that deceased intended to commit a bodily injury upon him, and the danger seemed to be so urgent as to impress a sense of imminent danger upon the mind of a reasonable man, then prisoners should be acquitted. So if the jury believed Reese while living to be a violent man and Senter to be of a peaceful disposition, that Senter had been threatened by Reese, and that there were no witnesses to the killing, in the absence of testimony showing Senter to be the assailant, it was proper for the jury to believe that Reese made the assault; if the jury should also believe the killing was otherwise justifiable in regard to the plea of self-defence. If the other elements of justification on the ground of self defence existed it was not necessary that the danger to the prisoner should have been real or absolute, because the law does not require of a man when menaced with apparent and unavoidable danger to act with the cool deliberation that it would under circumstances of an ordinary character—and if the jury believed that deceased was the assailant, it was to be considered whether there was the reasonable fear heretofore spoken of. In this view if there was a reasonable hypothesis, under the evidence, looking to innocence, it was to be adopted by the jury. The question of doubt was then adverted to, and an assault defined.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at ten minutes to 3. At a quarter to 7 Judge Porter arrived, when the jury was returned into court, and the prisoners brought again to the bar. The State's Attorney was not present nor was any clerk. The Court called the roll of the jury. The gentlemen upon the roll having been continuously in charge of an officer, of course, each one responded. The verdict was handed in. It found Joseph Konyoesy not guilty and Charles Senter guilty of manslaughter, assessing the penalty of his act at seven years in the Penitentiary. The jury was then polled, with the customary result. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was then made.

THE JACKSON STREET MURDER.

Thomas Stewart and Eliza Riley were placed at the bar charged with the murder of Henry Herbert, at the house of prostitution of Mollie Wilson on Jackson street. It is charged that Stewart, aided by the woman, shot deceased on the 23d day of January last.

THE JURY.

A jury was empanelled as follows: Sylvester Renlington Jr., salesman, No. 267 North State street; Jacob Crow, coal dealer; James A. Burke, printer; Josiah M. Patterson, printer, No. 165 Clark street; Edward A. Storey, salesman, Desplaines street; J. S. Rollenbeck, manufacturer of lime, No. 375 West Monroe street; George H. Snell, gas fitter, 65 Polk street; M. C. Dean, stationer, No. 43 Lasalle street; E. A. Walker, glassware dealer, 364 West Lake street; Solon Brittain, hardware, No. 684 Fulton street; Zacharias Peterson, tailor, No. 81 Fourth street; Frank W. Perry, stationer, 311 Madison street.

The jury having been empanelled, it was placed in charge of officers, the opening statements being reserved until this day.

FIRE.

Partial Destruction of a Business Block on Lake Street.

Loss About $30,000.

A destructive fire occurred early yesterday morning in the four-story brick business structure, Nos. 135 and 137 Lake street, resulting in damage variously estimated from $25,000 to $40,000. At a few minutes after 5 o'clock, a member of Pinkerton's Preventive Police discovered flames issuing from the window of the fourth floor, and gave an alarm from the corner of Clark and South Water streets.

H. N. Parsons occupied the second, third and fourth stories of No. 137 as a furniture store, and it was in the varnish room of this establishment, on the fourth floor, where the flames originated. He has the following insurance:

Irving, New York	$2,000
Springfield, of Springfield	2,000
Merchants', of Hartford	3,000
Hartford, of Hartford	5,000
Total	$12,000

His loss will amount to nearly the sum of his insurance.

W. H. Schimpferman & Co., dealers in groceries and liquors, occupied the first floor and the basement. Their loss will probably amount to a few thousand dollars. Their insurance is as follows:

Washington, New York	$5,000
New Amsterdam	5,000
Empire City	5,000
Pacific, San Francisco	5,000
Ætna, New York	2,000
Total	$22,000

The first floor and basement of No. 135 was occupied by Stanton & Co., as a fancy grocery, and as a liquor establishment also. As in the above case, their loss, which was by water, cannot be accurately determined. The amount of insurance of this firm is as follows:

ON STOCK.

Liverpool and London	$10,000
North Amsterdam, Philadelphia	5,000
N. E. Marine	[illegible]
Ætna, Hartford	7,500
Phoenix, Hartford	5,000
Republic, Chicago	10,000
Security, New York	2,500
Total	$45,000

ON FIXTURES.

North British and Marine	$3,500

The second, third and fourth floors of No. 135 were occupied as a carpet and furniture establishment by Hollister & Phelps. Their loss is about $8,000. Insured for $10,000—$5,000 each in the Charter Oak and Capital City of Albany.

The buildings suffered a damage of about $7,000. About two-thirds of the roof of each is burned through, while the third and fourth floors are also badly burned. No. 137 is owned by the High estate and is insured as follows:

Ætna, New York	$3,000
United States	2,000
Maryland	2,000
Security	3,000
Total	$10,000

No. 135 is owned by H. H. McGee, who is insured for $7,500 in the Continental, of New York, and No. 137 is owned by the High estate, which has insurance as follows:

United States, Baltimore	$2,000
Maryland	1,000
Ætna, New York	2,000
Security, New York	3,000
Total	$8,000

Spontaneous combustion is the supposed cause of the fire.

The Salaries of Clergymen.

The following call for a public meeting has been issued:

With a view to take permanent measures for the better support of the clergy a public meeting will be held in Trinity Church this evening at 7½ o'clock, which will be presided over by the Hon. S. H. Treat, and addressed by the Bishop of Illinois. The necessity of these measures, which were most earnestly advocated at the late General Convention, is apparent to all, and a full attendance of the laity should manifest their interest in the work. The clergy are proverbially ill-paid; this should not be. If the sympathies of the laity are once aroused, united effort can correct it.

Bishop Whitehouse and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

The following communication, addressed "To the editor of the Times," appeared in that journal yesterday:

"In your notice of the contemplated services of Bishop Cummins, in your issue of Sunday last, and in your caption to the account of the same in [illegible] issue of Monday, which has been transferred to other journals, there are some grave inaccuracies, which ought to be corrected.

"The issue as seen by the Bishop of Illinois and the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky did not involve any question of "ritualism" or "evangelicalism," "High" or "Low Church." No objection was made by the Bishop of Illinois, or the Standing Committee of the Diocese, to the delivery of any lecture or sermon by Bishop Cummins.

"Bishop Whitehouse and the Standing Committee did, however, unanimously protest against the right of Bishop Cummins to come into the Diocese of Illinois, after being requested to refrain, when such a course was, in the opinion of the Bishop and Standing Committee, calculated to lead to the disquietude and injury of the diocese. The protest was against the right of one Bishop to act, without consent, within the jurisdiction of another Bishop, or contrary to his expressed wishes.

"In this case, Bishop Cummins came as the agent (paid, it was understood) of a society in conflict with the organized work of the General Church, and with the avowed purpose of pressing the claims of, and asking contributions for, societies which did not meet the approval of the Bishop or Standing Committee of this diocese, and are in antagonism to the legitimate diocesan organizations. "V."

STREET CAR TROUBLES.

The West Side Railway Company Fined $100 for Irregularity in Running Cars.

An Appeal Taken.

The case of The City *vs.* The Chicago West Division Railway Company came up for a final hearing at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Justice Sturtevant.

W. H. Ovington, the Secretary, was the only officer of the company present. Judge Van Buren represented the prosecution and James S. Murray the defence.

Judge Van Buren. We put in in a declaration of debt for violation of the ordinance passed by the Council, January 11, concerning the running of cars by the West Division Railway Company.

The witnesses were then sworn.

GEORGE SHERWOOD

was examined by Judge Van Buren as follows:

Q. In what part of the city do you reside, sir? A. No. 661 West Madison street.

Q. Where is your place of business? A. No. 105 Madison street.

Q. Do you ride on the cars of the Chicago West Division Railway Company every day? A. Not every day; pretty nearly.

Q. Generally every week-day, don't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times a day? A. Well, I go back and forth four times regularly; walk sometimes and ride others.

Q. On the Madison street cars? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since the 11th of January last up to this time, how often have they run their cars between State street and Wood street, on Madison street? A. Once in about ten minutes; and about once in twenty minutes since this snow storm.

Q. They do not run them once in every five minutes? A. No, sir.

Q. On Madison street? A. No, sir.

Judge Van Buren. The ordinance requires that they shall run a car between State and Wood streets, on both Randolph and Madison streets, every five minutes.

A. BUCKLEY

was sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. Do you live in the West Division? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you ride on the cars of the Chicago West Division Railway Company? A. Yes, sir, occasionally.

Q. About how often? A. Well, I come down town every day; I don't always ride; cannot get a seat; sometimes when I do ride, I stand on the platform.

Q. On which line, Madison or Randolph street? A. Madison street.

Q. How often have they run the cars since the 11th of January last? A. About once in ten minutes. Since the snow storm (they have had double teams), once in twenty minutes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murray: Q. How do you know how often they run? A. Took my watch and timed them.

Q. How often? A. Several times.

Q. For how long a time? A. Timed three or four cars.

Q. What time in the day? A. At different times. I live right on the street.

Q. Well, what time? A. I have timed them between 10 and 2.

Q. What days? A. I timed them one time on Sunday.

Q. What Sunday was it? A. A week ago last Sunday I timed them.

Q. How often did they run on that day? A. About once in ten minutes; they meet right at my house when they are on time; if they dont meet there they vary a little.

ASA B. BROWN

testified as follows: Q. You live in the West Division? A. Yes, sir; keep a grocery store.

Q. Do you travel on either of the Chicago West Division Railway cars? Occasionally.

Q. Which one? A. On the Randolph street; have travelled on both: my grocery store is on the corner of Randolph and Reuben.

Q. Since the 11th of January up to the present time, how often have they run? A. Leave that street at a quarter and half past six, fifteen minutes apart; then, pretty soon, about seven, I think, they are five minutes apart until somewhere along nine or ten; then they are ten minutes apart.

Q. Have they run, since the 11th of January last, their cars every five minutes on Randolph street? A. No, sir, I think not.

DANIEL WORTHINGTON

testified as follows: Q. You ride on the Madison street cars? A. Ride on the Madison street cars occasionally, and on Randolph street.

Q. Since the 11th of January last, how often have they run on Madison street? I have never known them to run oftener than ten minutes, from that to twenty.

Q. How is it on Randolph street? A. A part of the day they run every [illegible] and part of the day every five minutes; never knew them to run oftener than that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murray: Q. On what street? A. Randolph.

Mr. Murray. Your Honor, Judge Beckwith is the counsel in this case, but he left for Washington the day before yesterday, and the company have not had an opportunity to prepare their defence, and have trusted it to them (the prosecution). If they have made out a *prima facie* case, we will have to submit to whatever Your Honor says, and take an appeal. I don't wish to delay the matter at all.

Judge Van Buren. The ordinance speaks for itself, as plain as the English language can make it.

The Justice. I suppose the case will be contested. The fine will be $100.

Judge Van Buren. We will now take out another summons, returnable a week from to-day, at 10 a. m.—Wednesday, March 3.

Y. M. C. A.

The Society Library and its Contents.

Removal Into New Quarters.

The conflagration which consumed Farwell Hall No. 1 also destroyed the large part of the scanty library of the Young Men's Christian Association. About 1,000 books were saved from the flames. These were mostly heavy works in theology and kindred topics that would not burn under any consideration, while more wordly writings, novels and other light works, were punished by fire. The remnant was collected and placed on shelves in the temporary library, where, with few exceptions, they have since remained undisturbed and unmolested. The library has not done much during the past year, for there were really but few works of interest to any one but a theological student, and they are not numerous. There were plenty of works of the style of Fox's Book of Martyrs, a work of great interest to some persons, but not much relished by the average reader, on whom a dose of such horrors would produce mental dyspepsia and make him dream all night of stakes, thumb screws and other interesting relics of a by-gone and barbarous age. This array of solemn solid reading was relieved by an occasional volume of Scott, Cooper, Dickens, Swift, Burns, Moore, Shakespeare and Shelley. They were few and far between, however, like oases in the desert. There was room for improvement, therefore, in the library, and such improvement has lately been attempted and in a measure carried out. In anticipation of the completion of Farwell Hall No. 2, when the association would move to more spacious quarters, a Library Committee was appointed, with power to purchase books to the extent of $5,000. This committee consisted of the following well-known names: Rev. Robert Patterson, Rev. R. F. Burns, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Rev. C. H. Fowler and Mr. D. W. Whittle.

A responsible and yet pleasant work these gentlemen had to do. Their duties demanded wide and varied reading, critical judgment and liberal mindedness. The danger was that the censors would be too critical, too severe, too solemn, too serious, too ministerial. As an offset to the number of clergy, it might have been well had more laymen been added to the committee. It would have prevented them from running entirely in the theological rut, if there was any danger of their doing so. The committee has already expended about $3,700 of the amount appropriated. A large addition has been made to the theological shelves, and the library promises to be an excellent place of reference for clergymen. Histories and sciences and biography are well represented. Novels and light reading have been bought pretty extensively, though not as much so as theology. It is calculated that about twenty per cent of the books will be of a light nature. This is hardly enough, as statistics of the principal libraries throughout the country show that the demand for novels alone is from fifty to sixty per cent. About 800 volumes, comprising Bond's catalogue, have been ordered from London and will soon arrive. On the whole, the books that have been purchased are well selected, and as $2,000 will be applied yearly to increasing and improving the library, it will soon be in a condition to compete with the Young Men's Library, which threatens to commit suicide by raising the annual dues from $3 to $5.

The new room to which the library has been removed is at the rear of Farwell Hall. It is sixty feet square, well lighted both by day and night, and neatly furnished. Miss Abbott, a young lady of experience and executive ability, will have charge. A lyceum has recently been formed in connection with the library, and a debating society will soon be started.

The reading tables in the same room will be furnished with magazines, and a larger collection of secular papers than is now furnished. The arrangements are under the supervision of Messrs. Moody and Morton, whose watchful care will probably be rewarded with abundant success.

Pigeon Shooting.

On Monday last a number of Chicago gentlemen, knights of the trigger, assembled at the shooting-grounds of Thomas Stagg, for the purpose of contesting for a fine breech-loading gun, valued at $150, to shoot at 15 birds each. That some excellent shooting was done is readily seen by the following score:

Watson.........1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—10
B. Burton.......1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—13
McGann.........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—12
N. Morgan......1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—13
Williams.......1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—4
Foster.........1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—10
Stagg..........0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Abbott.........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
Stagg..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15

The next match was for a sweepstake, five birds each, and $10 entry fee. The result was as follows:

C. A. Ogle..........1 1 1 1 1—5
Eslinger............0 1 1 1 1—4
B. Burton...........0 1 1 1 1—4
McGann..............1 0 1 1 1—4
Budd................1 1 1 1 1—5
Ratchburne..........1 0 0 0 1—2
Patchin.............1 1 0 0 1—3
Watson..............1 1 0 1 1—4
Abbott..............1 1 0 1 1—4
Isler...............1 1 1 1 1—5
Stagg...............0 1 1 1 0—3
Johnson.............1 1 0 0 0—2

The day's shooting was concluded by a match between Captain Turtle and Mr. Stagg, the latter receiving odds of three yards, and the contestants shooting at five birds each. Mr. Turtle won by a single bird, shooting five to Stagg's four. The shooting throughout was excellent and the sport enjoyable.

Fire Extinguished.

A correspondent says that the business men of Main street, Kendall's Mills, were induced to purchase a number of the Fire Extinguishers, which were placed in Wm. B. Emery's store for general use on the street, and the first alarm of fire since then came from that very store, last week, by the falling of a kerosene lamp, which was broken, and the oil and fire thrown in different directions, working under the counter, up the walls, breaking the glass in the door, and threatening sad destruction to the stores on that side of the street for a short time. But the prompt action of Willis Emery, a boy about 15, and Fred. McIntyre, about 17, who were in the store at the time and immediately worked the Extinguisher, put the fire out, with no damage by water to the goods, as these boys knew enough to put the stream on the floor beneath the fire.—*Lewiston Evening Journal, Jan. 28, 1869.*

The Babcock patent Fire Extinguisher is manufactured by the Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company, 203 Washington street, Chicago.

BILLIARDS.

Push Contest Between Foley and Frawley, for $1,000 a Side.

Foley the Victor by 299 Points.

Winner's Average, 22.25.

Another match game of billiards, between Thomas Foley, of this city, and John Frawley of Cleveland—being the third during this winter between these gentlemen—transpired at Crosby's Music Hall last evening. The game was 1,500 points, push allowed, on a second-sized carom table, 2⅜ inch balls, for a stake of $2,000. In billiard circles, the proposed contest had been the theme of general remark and discussion since it was placed on the *tapis*, and the fact that Frawley defeated Rhines, the recognized equal of Foley, gave additional hope to his friends in spite of previous severe defeats at the hands of the Illinois ex-champion. As a consequence, a moderate-sized and very orderly crowd gathered in Music Hall to witness the contest, and the best of feeling was manifested throughout the game.

On the part of Foley, his selection of umpire fell on John McDevitt, and Frawley chose John W. Coon to perform a like office. Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati, acted as referee, as usual, and Charlie Curtis did the marking. The game was called at 8:15. Offers of bets of $100 to $75 on Foley, with no takers.

THE GAME.

Frawley won the lead and shot his ball to the rear of the dark red. Foley, with a difficult shot, made a count of two, and by a series of well-executed shots placed 62 on his string. Frawley followed with 3, and shot himself into pocket. Foley, after scoring 9, played for safety, leaving two balls inside the string, and in such a position that the Cleveland man failed in counting. Foley then succeeded in accumulating 59, after which he left the balls in a very favorable position for Frawley, who scored 15, when he had the misfortune to miscue, leaving the balls quite favorably for Foley, who retired after making 11. Frawley, after scoring 28, missed an extremely easy shot. The succeeding three or four innings were characterized by considerable "sparring" for position, and did not aggregate to either over 25. In the ninth inning, however, the ex-champion of Ohio worked the balls judiciously, and by means of some very excellent shots, gave confidence to his friends by accumulating 75. The score then stood—Foley, 177; Frawley, 128. Bets at this juncture were $100 against $50 on Foley with no takers. More "sparring" for position followed, during which both players exhibited considerable science in the game of safety, but in the fifteenth inning Foley changed his tactics somewhat, and by judicious nursing at the lower end of the table massed all the balls against the cushion and soon rolled up 104, when, not giving his ball sufficient momentum, he fell a hair's breadth short, and left the balls in "a heap" for Frawley, who made good profit therefrom, and by playing them hither and thither, now a little on the right cheeks, and then a little on the left, and soon scored 104, and continued bravely on his way to 178, which brought the game nearly to an even score, Foley standing 311 and Frawley 307. In the seventeenth inning Frawley closed with a run of 51, which gave him nearly that number the advantage of the game. Offers of even bets on Foley elicited no response. Anxious to close the gap, the ex-champion of Illinois followed with a run of 88, and, after a miss by Frawley, added 25 additional to his score. The latter, however, jealous of his honors, gathered up his loins, literally, and after a careful adjustment of his pantaloon straps, regained a cheering lead by a run of 74. Foley, however, is hard to out-wit, and following the example of his antagonist took the balls to himself, and, by judicious management, cleared just 100, giving him the lead by 41. Offers of $50 to $40 followed, with no takers. Frawley next got the light red and white together, and by a remarkable display of skill in the art of cursing, reached the figure of 188, when he missed the easiest possible shot, and left the balls in good place for his opponent, who stopped at 24. This concluded the twenty-third inning, the game standing—Frawley 631 to Foley's 615. This difference was changed in its complexion, however, when Foley again resumed his cue. Getting the balls in nearly the same position when they had served so well for his opponent, he plied his "stick" with wonderful dexterity, and amid loud cheers passed his first hundred. Not a whit daunted he continued, until a freeze ensued at 132, when he deliberately shot himself to pocket. The game now stood 769 points for Foley, against 637 for Frawley. In the twenty eighth inning Foley added 54 to his string, giving him nearly 150 points the advantage in about the middle of the game. Frawley continued with a run of 35, after which both gentlemen indulged in some promiscuous shooting, which finally resulted 36 points to the advantage of Foley, and one on the heels of that came another run of 59. Frawley meanwhile lay on his cars until the thirty-fourth inning, when he scored 44. At the conclusion of the thirty-eighth inning the game stood—Foley, 949; Frawley, 767. Nothing of note occurred until the forty-eighth inning, when Frawley succeeded in getting the four balls in McDevitt's favorite position in the centre of the table, and scored 196; the game standing Frawley, 989; Foley, 988—a difference of one. But this difference was soon changed by Foley, who brought all the balls together, and by scientific manipulation succeeded in scoring the handsome figure of 248 points, the game standing—Foley, 1,274; Frawley, 1,066. This success was followed immediately by another run of 49, giving him a lead of more than 200. Foley's next run was 65, Frawley in the meantime contenting himself with odds and ends varying between 2 and 20, but in the 63d inning succeeded in scoring 55, placing the game at 1,462 points for Foley and 1,119 for Frawley. In the next turn Foley raised his number to 1,474, and Frawley his to 1,200. By easy stages of 11 and 10, Foley then finished the game, Foley standing 1,501 to Frawley's 1,202.

The following is

THE SCORE.

Foley—62, 3, 9, 59, 11, 7, 14, 0, 12, 11, 1, 1, 1, 16, 104, 0, 0, 0, 88, 25, 2, 100, 24, 132, 5, 9, 1, 18, 54, 0, 2, 38, 59, 2, 2, 6, 7, 0, 34, 0, 6, 28, 0, 3, 1, 1, 9, 9, 5, 22, 0, 10, 248, 49, 5, 7, 3, 6, 3, 6, 31, 0, 16, 19, 13, 9, 0, 17—1,501.

Frawley—0, 0, 1, 16, 28, 0, 2, 0, 75, 1, 1, 1, 8, 176, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 74, 188, 1, 3, 0, 0, 7, 7, 8, 35, 0, 3, 5, 44, 6, 0, 11, 5, 0, 11, 1, 0, 7, 58, 26, 4, 45, 18, 196, 3, 3, 8, 0, 0, 1, 17, 10, 19, 0, 0, 0, 55, 0, 83, 3, 0, 0—1,202.

SUMMARY.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL, Feb. 24, 1869.—Match game of billiards between Thos. Foley and John Frawley, for $1,000 a side. 1,500 points up, push shot allowed. Won by Thomas Foley. Score—Foley, 1,501; Frawley, 1,202; winner's average, 22 26-67. Largest runs—Foley, 248, 132, 104 and 100; Frawley, 188, 176, 196, 83 and 74. Time of game, four hours and forty-five minutes. Referee, Philip Tieman; umpire for Foley, John McDevitt; umpire for Frawley, John W. Coon. Marker, Charles Curtis.

BAL MASQUE.

Annual Carnival of the Concordia Club.

Award of Prizes.

The Concordia Club, which professes to comprise the *elite* of the German population, that is if there be an *elite* in this republican country, gave its annual masquerade last night at their club rooms in Lombard Block. It was a select affair, or as nearly so as masked balls can be, the occasion was the anniversary of the Purim festival, a Jewish feast. In one corner of the room was a laundry, where several ladies dabbled in soap suds, and went through the process of washing linen. Like most of the representations at masquerades, it was intended to be allegorical, but in its naked simplicity and homeliness it was very suggestive to young ladies who never saw such an apparatus before. Its use is an excellent exercise and tends to develop the flexors and extensors of the arms. In the opposite corner was a log cabin scantily furnished, as such dwellings are, but there was one noticeable piece of furniture, rough and rude, and homely in itself, a cradle hewn out of a log, but capable of rocking to slumber the pride of a mother, the joy of a father and the light of the humble homestead. There is no poetry about the cradle, but it would be poetic enough with a child in it. Not quite as sentimental was another institution where a hideous butcher sold sausages and tripe, and threw in stale jokes by way of "boot."

At about 9:30 p. m., Vaas' Band struck up a promenade, and the maskers took partners and marched to the gay music. The costumes were much as usual at such places; perhaps a trifle more expensive, elaborate and exquisite. There was a very good imitation of the Grecian bend. A young lady who called herself Fagle, and pretended to be deaf, was remarkable for her youth and freshness and the symmetry of her form. She wore a light blue silk, red hair and was ornamented with silver paper and spangles, on which the light played, and danced and shone. There was a very good Yankee, a green bulky Highlander, clowns, fools and all the various other characters that make up such assemblages. Dancing continued until midnight, when prizes were awarded to the best fancy and comic costumes.

Mr. B. Schlossman, representing the "Irish Washerwoman," was presented with the first prize, a handsome writing desk.

Mrs. A. Ullman, as the "coquette," as the finest representation of fancy dress, received an elegant pair of vases.

Mrs. J. Rosenfels, representing a "Good-for-nothing man," was awarded the second comic prize, a writing stand.

L. Frank, representing "The best man, the Butcher," received a cigar stand.

The committee awarded praise to several other fine costumes among them the Cachuca dancers, the Grecian bend and the Row Boat.

Supper was then served, and dancing resumed until daylight appeared. The officers who superintended the entertainment were the President of the club, Mr. Joseph Lowenstein; floor manager, Mr. J. Rosenfels, and the Reception Committee, Messrs. Foreman and Spiegel. The affair was very pleasant, and an entire success in every respect.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Field of the Cloth of Gold," with the usual attractions, this evening, at the Opera House.

The Worrell Sisters give their fourth performance of "La Grande Duchesse" this evening at McVicker's Theatre.

R. L. Marsh, Esq., the efficient Treasurer of the Dearborn Theatre takes his benefit this evening, and deserves a most substantial one.

The first of the series of popular concerts, under the auspices of Mr. Widdows, comes off at Farwell Hall this evening. A full orchestra, Miss Kunet, Mr. Bischoff, and Messrs. Braub and Reims are the attractions.

A concert will be given this evening at the Third Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of its Sabbath and Mission Schools. A large number of our leading amateurs will take part.

Another concert will also take place this evening, by the choir of Calvary Church, at the residence of T. Newell, Esq., corner of Indiana avenue and Twentieth street.

City in Brief.

A QUINCY, Ill., correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writes of the doings and arrest in Quincy of a certain speculative nomad, whom he calls "the notorious Judge Leslie, of Chicago." It appears that he was arrested for stealing some law books, and on an examination of his person being made it was found that he had passed under numerous fictitious names in various cities of the Union. He had licenses for practising law in Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, and a number of powers of attorney to collect money and attend to landed estates. Inquiry made in this city as to this individual fails to identify him as a Chicago man, though he may have swindled persons here under another name.

ON TUESDAY evening, Captain William P. White, a passenger on a Clinton street car, was attacked and robbed by pickpockets just as the cars started from State street on Randolph. Captain White seized the first one whom he detected in stealing his pocket-book, and was violently thrown off the platform to the ground by an accomplice. He held on to his man until surrounded by three or four thieves, when he released his grasp, his original assailant escaping with his watch, and leaving behind a grey shawl. The police were informed of the matter.

JOHN MILLER, a little the worse for liquor, entered the house of John Pop, on Tuesday, and, it is alleged, stole a revolver and a scarf. Yesterday John was arraigned before the Police Court, and held for trial in bail of $400.

THIS EVENING the ladies of the South Congregational Church, corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, will give an oyster supper and sociable to aid in furnishing the new church which is to be built this season.

ON FRIDAY evening of the present week there will be a short lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Reid, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, and other distinguished speakers, at the West Indiana Street Church, corner of West Indiana and Sangamon streets, to conclude at half-past 9 with a splendid oyster supper for the benefit of that church. The ladies are sparing no pains to make this a pleasant time for all who may honor them with their presence.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN can find steady employment on the Southern Union Pacific Railroad at $2 per day, by calling at the Employment Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THERE WILL be a meeting of the Alumni of Hahnemann Medical College, in the lecture room, at No. 619 State street, to-day, at 3 p. m.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.

SENATE.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the balance due on the purchase of the ground for the House of Refuge—eight or nine thousand dollars—and it passed.

The committee recommend the distribution of the Adjutant General's Report to the employees of the Legislature. Concurred in.

Twelve new bills were introduced, among which was one to locate the Indiana Industrial College at some central point where a donation of $100,000 had been made.

Mr. HUGHES introduced a bill fix the trial of the title of University Square. A motion to reject it was defeated.

The railroad consolidation bill was referred to the Committee on Canals.

A bill to amend the Common School Law was considered. A substitute was offered for Section 19, providing that a publication shall be made in the educational journals of the State of a list of the text books used in the schools every four years.

Mr. HUGHES was opposed to having different spelling books, different grammars, &c., for the 92 counties in the State. He insisted upon uniformity of text books, and he moved a substitute and made school books uniform.

The motion to strike out Section 19, was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Hughes was rejected.

Mr Hughes moved to amend Section 6, by inserting the word "white" before the word "children."

Mr. Stein said if the constitution of Indiana makes a discrimination so far as the question of education is concerned, he would attack it. He was for giving the ballot into the hands of the poor negro as well as the white man.

Mr. Hanna did not want social equality established between whites and blacks.

Mr. Rice said if the effect of the bill is to put white and black children into school together, he was willing to vote for its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Kingly (Rep.) was in favor of giving negro children the privilege of public schools.

Mr. Church (Rep.) said if we could make the negro and white children equal, let us do so.

The bill was laid on the table—yeas, 33; nays, 8.

A motion to reconsider the vote just taken, and lay that motion upon the table, was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 22.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the special committee on the County Officers' Salary bill: Williams, of Knox; Long, Cary, Stephenson, Dunn, Monroe, Bobo, Coffroth, Davidson, Wisora, Wishman and Shoemaker.

The bill to make uniform railroad rates was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The Agricultural College bill was taken up. The issue arose whether the organization should be first considered, or the location agreed upon. The bill and amendments were read, and the question was on the amendments of the House Committee.

Mr. Bushirk proposed annexing the college to the State University.

A motion to lay the proposition on the table was rejected—yeas, 44; nays, 41.

Mr. Osborn moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to locate where the best advantages could be obtained. Lost—yeas, 22; nays, 69.

The bill was then considered by sections in Committee of the Whole. The first section was adopted.

Mr. Coffroth moved to strike out all that referred to parties in the second section, which was agreed to.

The fourth and fifth sections were agreed to.

The bill was then made the special order for Saturday.

Night sessions were agreed upon for Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of next week.

The Vanderburg and Vigo Criminal Court bills were passed.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 24.

SENATE.

The Senate had a brief session last evening, and passed six bills, all local, except one requiring insurance companies to deliver a duplicate of the application for insurance, and one amending the statutes relative to highways and bridges.

The Senate to-day passed three dozen more bills, nearly all local, but including bills for the collection of statistics for the use of State and County Boards of Assessment; appropriating $3,000 to pay contingent expenditures of the Governor; to protect hotel keepers from fraud.

The bill to authorize the Portage & Lake Superior Railroad Company to consolidate with the Winnebago & Lake Superior Railroad Company, under the name of the Portage, Winnebago & Superior Company, which, it is claimed, confers no new powers, but simply facilitates the carrying out of the project to build a railroad from Portage and Doty's Island to Lake Superior, encountered strong opposition, and led to a lengthy discussion, after which it was postponed till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly concurred in a dozen Senate bills, including one to amend the statutes relative to place and trial of civil actions, and to repeal Chapter 163, Laws of 1866; to provide for distribution of school moneys in certain cases; to amend Section 112, Chapter 15, R. S., of towns and town officers.

Some Assembly bills passed, including the following: To repeal Chapter 95, General Laws of 1867, relating to evidence and collection of fees; to amend Section 30, Chapter 180, Laws of 1868; providing for assessment of property for taxation and levy of taxes thereon; to authorize counties, towns and cities to aid in the construction of the West Wisconsin Railway; to amend the charter of the Superior & State Line Railroad; the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Company; to amend the articles of association of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company so as to elect a third of the Directors each year for three years, and to authorize bondholders to vote for the election of Directors; to protect the lands and timber thereon granted to the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company; to amend Chapter 121 General Laws of 1868, relative to compensation of County Judges in relation to the satisfaction of judgments in Circuit and County Courts; to amend Section 1, Chapter 25, Laws of 1865; to amend section 11, Chapter 58, Revised Statutes, of weights and measures; to repeal Section 13, Chapter 9 of Revised Statutes; requiring all bills appropriating money to be referred to the Committee on Claims; to protect insect-devouring birds near the city.

Among the bills indefinitely postponed were this repealing the law for the registration of electors; to pay mileage to pupils in the normal schools; to provide for the expense of local and private acts by exacting a fee from those asking for charters or other special legislation.

A large part of the session of the Assembly this morning was occupied in discussing the bill prohibiting men practising as physicians without a diploma from a medical college or society.

Some twenty short speeches were made on one side or the other, and the bill finally passed by a close vote.

The bills limiting railroad charges for freight and passengers, which were the special order at 11 o'clock not having been reached, they were made the special order for to-morrow at 11 a. m.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 24.

Both branches held very brief sessions this morning, and adjourned until evening. The only business transacted of general importance has been the introduction of bills, of which over 300 were presented, to-day being the last allowed for that purpose, and being entirely devoted to that object.

BUFFALO.

Improved Railroad Facilities—Policemen on Trial.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—The Grand Trunk Railroad Company has completed improvements on their works on the Canadian shore, opposite this city, which will effectually prevent the delays to freight and passengers heretofore experienced from low water in the Niagara river.

Captain D. S. Reynolds, superintendent of the Police, Henry Dickson, and two detectives of the Niagara Frontier Police, were on trial before the Police Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, charged with criminally and unlawfully kidnapping two men on the night of January 1st, and carrying them to Canada for a reward.

ST LOUIS.

Challenge to Renew a Prize Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—At a late hour last night the following challenge was sent to Gallagher, the winner of the prize fight yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, Feb 23.—I hereby challenge Mr. Chas. C. Gallagher to fight me a fair stand up fight, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, in one week from to-day, for $1,000 a side. Two hundred and fifty dollars are left by me this date at Isaac Campbell's saloon, corner of Fifth and Green streets, as a first deposit on the match, and I hope Mr. Gallagher or his friends will have game enough to cover it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN.

ALTON.

Destructive Fire—Fatal Shooting of an Outlaw.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 24—A destructive fire occurred in this city last evening. The tobacco factory of John W. Wray & Co., on Second street, caught fire from a defective flue, and was entirely consumed, with all its contents. The wholesale liquor store of S. R. Howard, adjoining the factory, was also consumed. The first building was owned by Hon. Cyrus Edwards, the second by General John Cook, of Springfield. The total loss of the parties is $30,000; insured for $17,750.

John Devine was shot by a woman named Welch, in this city, on Monday night, for attempting an outrage on her person. He is not expected to survive.

Coal Sale in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—At the Scranton coal sale to-day 80,000 tons were disposed of. There was a decline on stove of $1.70; chestnut, 80 cents; steamboat, 40 cents; grate, 45 cents, and egg, 40 cents. The prices were: Lump, $4.35@4.40; steamboat, $4.30@4.37½; grate, $4.25@4.45; egg, $4.20@4.30; stove, $4.40@4.50; chestnut, $3.37½@3.85.

Western Patents.

The following Western patents were issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending February 16, 1869, as reported by G. L. Chapin, Patent Solicitor, Chicago:

FOR ILLINOIS.

Device for Opening and Closing Double Doors—G. C. Gooch, Chicago.
Rein Holder—A. C. Born, Galesburg.
Cultivator—M. Caywood, Peoria County.
Steam Engine—L. Andersen, Chicago.
Splitting and Skiving Machine—W. Best, Abingdon.
Flood Gate—J. J. Kimball, Naperville.
Compound for the Manufacture of Vinegar—H. C. Luce, Bloomington.
Bee Hive—J. P. Praul, Pleasant Hill.
Corn Planter—D. D. Wood, Paris.
Cultivator—B. F. Young, Toulon.
Wagon Seat—J. H. Chappell, Decatur.
Churn—M. Clifton, Peoria.
Horse Hoe—W. Muir, Wauconda.
Corn Harvester—J. & C. Rose, Carrollton.
Drill Teeth Setting—P. I. Schmidt, Waterloo.
Cultivator—J. B. Tipton, Peoria.

FOR WISCONSIN.

Corn Planter—G. W. Philips, Oconomowoc.
Stove Pipe Damper—D. Sanders, Milwaukee.
Steam Hammer Engine—A. Miller, Racine.
Harvester Pad—H. C. Swift, Fond du Lac.
Ventilating Stove—J. S. White, Prescott.

FOR IOWA.

Combined Seeding Machine and Cultivator—M. D. Smith, Independence.
Washing Machine—W. S. Todd, Mechanicsville.
Gate Latch—W. Redhead, Des Moines.
Steam Engine—W. G. Savage, Knoxville.
Rotary Steam Engine—L. Sumner, Davenport.

FOR MINNESOTA.

Harvester—L. H. Johnson, Rochester.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for February 24, 1869, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain" and "snow":

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
N't pre'g.			9° F	To 9 p. m.
7 a. m.	29.35	NW., h.	13	
2 p. m.	29.42	W. s W. h.	25	
9 p. m.	29.52	W., S. W., h.	14	inches.

Cudney's Merchants' Dining Rooms.

We are informed that Mr. Cudney's lunch and dining rooms, No. 137 Lake street, the favorite resort for business men, will be in regular running order to-day, not having suffered material damage by the fire of yesterday. Such energy in the accommodation of customers deserves appreciation and success.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

ACTIVITY OF SOUTHERN PLANTERS.

Parties just arrived from Georgia and South Carolina say the planters are very active. They employ all laborers and pay liberal wages, and every acre will be planted which can possibly be tended.

WALL STREET.

The stock market was buoyant to-day, and dealings were large. It was understood that the Cleveland & Pittsburgh difficulties have been settled by the appointment of Mr. McCulloch as President, and Jay Gould Treasurer of the company. The report was renewed that the Harlem and Hudson Railroads are to be consolidated with the New York Central, and these in turn with the Buffalo and Erie Railway. The fight between the Erie & Vanderbilt interests promises to be very lively, and both parties are preparing for it. The decline in Express stocks, with United States leading, was mainly due to the report that the Erie Company threatens to exclude the United States from its road for its responsibility in making the present ruinous rates of freight. Governments improved upon the news of the passage of Schenck's bill, and a further advance is expected to-morrow.

ARMS FOR THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

A schooner sailed three days ago with war material for the Cuban insurgents. A cargo of rifles and ammunition was landed near the eastern end of the island early last week.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge Ingraham rendered a decision in the case of Blatchford vs. Ross *et al.*, which was brought to prevent the consolidation of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies. The Judge holds that the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Company were not authorized to change the business and terminate the existence of the corporation, and that an injunction restraining the Directors and the Executive Committee of the consolidated companies from enforcing compliance with the terms of consolidation be continued until a final decision. The application for the appointment of a receiver was denied until after the present receiver is made a party, and shall file an answer in the action.

DANA SUED.

In the United States Circuit Court a suit has been commenced against Charles A. Dana, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, on the complaint of G. B. Lamar, for false arrest and imprisonment.

MR. SEWARD.

Secretary Seward, in a letter to an Albany military corps, in which he declines reviewing them on the 4th of March, says: "It is my purpose to seek and enjoy, thereafter, as much of rest and freedom from political duties and labors as is compatible with the responsibilities which I share in common with my fellow-citizens."

INVITATION DECLINED.

It is stated that Rev. Mr. Shannon, who was hissed in Washington for denouncing the President for pardoning Dempsey, sent a note to Dempsey yesterday, inviting him to bring his threatened cowhide to Shannon's room and try it on him, guaranteeing that there should never be any legal difficulties. Dempsey, ascertaining that Shannon was formerly an English army officer, and now a fighting parson, declined the invitation.

UNPALATABLE DISCOVERY.

Dr. Chandler, of the Board of Health, analyzed the adulterated milk seized a day or two ago, and, by the aid of the microscope, discovered sights in the water used that the board does not feel justified in allowing the public to know at present.

GRANT'S CABINET.

General Grant stated yesterday to Congressman Dickey that a Pennsylvanian would be one of the members of his Cabinet.

DINNER TO CARL SCHURZ.

A dinner to Carl Schurz will be given at Delmonico's next Saturday evening, by the German members of the Grant and Colfax Club of last fall.

WAUKEGAN.

Washington's Birthday—Musical—The Grain Warehouse Difficulty Settled—Lake County Bible Society—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Feb. 22.

Washington's birthday passed off very quietly in this city, no special demonstrations occurring. The national colors were displayed from the public buildings, but business was not generally suspended. In the evening a "Washington's birthday ball" was given at Phoenix Hall. The affair was one of genuine pleasure and was largely attended. The ladies of Oakwood Cemetery Association furnished a splendid supper, the proceeds of which (about $100) will materially assist the ladies in beautifying the last resting-place of our city's dead—Oakwood Cemetery.

The band of boy-musicians of the Chicago Reform School give a concert to-night in Phoenix Hall, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of this city. The proceeds of this concert go towards enlarging the library of the school. The performances of these boys of the Reform School band, while they furnish better music and more real enjoyment than many travelling troupes, are entirely free from the objectionable features common to some of them.

The railroad grain warehouse in this city, which has heretofore caused so much hostile feeling of farmers against parties in the same who operated it, is now under the exclusive control of the railway company. By this new arrangement, grain will be laid down in Chicago at half a cent per bushel cheaper than heretofore, and but one charge will be made, namely: That of freight. The farmers, according to this arrangement, will have no storage fee to pay, and it is believed it will work to the satisfaction of grain producers in Lake County, for whose benefit it was undoubtedly made.

The Lake County Bible Society holds its annual meeting in the Methodist Church, in this city, on Friday next, at 2 and 7½ o'clock p. m. An address will be delivered in the afternoon by Rev. Thomas Lightbody, the Agents and Treasurer will make their reports, and the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The evening's services will consist of addresses by Rev. S. B. Duffield, of Christ (Episcopal) Church, and Rev. C. R. Wilkins, of the First Presbyterian Church, of this city.

While the weather during January was delightfully warm and spring-like, that of February has been freezing and blustery. We have had a good deal of snow, and, if the "signs" prove correct, more of that feathery substance may be looked for. Weather cold and roads bad.

RELIGIOUS.

Iowa State Christian Convention—Second Annual Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Feb. 24.

The Iowa State Christian Convention met in its second annual meeting in this city, last night. There is a good attendance from abroad. The Presbyterian Church, one of the largest in the city, was well filled last night by an attentive audience. An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. E. H. Waring, responded to by Rev. J. W. Pickett, and the convention was addressed by J. W. Burrell, of Milwaukee.

This morning a permanent organization was effected by the choice of Rev. H. S. Deforest, of Des Moines, as President; Governor Merrill and four others as Vice Presidents; Hon. S. Foster as Secretary.

The southern part of the State is very well represented by pastors and delegates.

F. G. Ensign, of St. Louis; E. A. Burnell, of Milwaukee; William Reynolds, of Peoria, are present, and other well-known workers are expected.

The discussions and prayer-meetings of the day, thus far, have been full of interest. William Reynolds and others speak to-night.

FORT WAYNE.

Consolidation of the Jackson, Fort Wayne & Cincinnati and Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroads.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 24.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Jackson, Fort Wayne & Cincinnati, and the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Companies was held at Auburn, Ind., to-day, to discuss and pass upon the articles of consolidation agreed to by the Directors of said companies some time previous. There were 4,100 shares and $400,000 represented, and the consolidation was approved of by a unanimous vote of the stockholders.

Fight Near West Point Between Soldiers and Citizens.

GARRISON'S, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A desperate fight occurred at Highland Falls, Saturday night, between some soldiers from West Point and citizens of the first mentioned place. One man was badly beaten. Four soldiers passed north to-day to New York under arrest.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—COTTON—¼c lower, with a small demand; middlings, 28¾c; sales, 3,100 bales; receipts, 3,750 bales; exports, 3,540 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 131⅛. Exchange—Sterling, 144½; commercial, 143@143½.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common, 12½@13c; prime, 14c; yellow clarified, 16¼@17½c. Molasses firm at [illegible]c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier; superfine, $6.25; double extra, $7.00; treble extra, $7.37. Corn easier at 83@85c. Oats, 73c. Bran unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declining; quoted at $31.75. Bacon dull: shoulders, 14½c; clear rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17¼c. Lard dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best toilet soap ever made, as it may be used with impunity by ladies with the most tender skins; at the same time it is invaluable as a remedy for pimples, rough or chapped hands, and all cutaneous diseases where other soaps cannot be used without aggravating the malady and giving pain to the patient. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Cancer or any Ulcer Perfectly healed. Use Wolcott's Pain Paint. Try it free at 159 South Clark street, Chicago. Private rooms for ladies.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, a velvet bertha, trimmed with jet and tassels, in the vicinity of Wabash-av., Twelfth-st. and State. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the owner, 567 Wabash-av.

LOST—On Monday afternoon, on Lake, Wood or Kinzie-sts., a large black fur cape. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at 122 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—From a cutter in front of 52 Wabash-av., on Wednesday afternoon, a set of plans for store fittings. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at 110 North Halsted-st.

LOST—In going from 44 Adams-st. to the West Side, a pair of Crutches. The finder will please leave them at 44 Adams-st.

LOST—Yesterday morning, on Clark-st., an open-faced Silver Watch, with chain attached. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to 485 South Wells-st.

LOST—On Monday, Feb. 22, a small black and tan slut, ten months old; white breast, with a small scar on right hind leg; answers to the name of "Mollie." A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at 966 State-st., or 167 Archer-av.

LOST—A package of money wrapped in a valentine, either on West or South Side. A reward of $10 will be paid to any one returning same to 152 South Halsted-st.

STRAYED—$10 Reward—From the barn, Feb 24 a Black Horse, cut on the off fore foot. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to 167 Seventeenth st. THOMAS CAIN.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Pressed bricks. Inquire at Blue Island, of JOHN SLAIGHT.

FOR SALE—$150 worth of household furniture, at about one-half its value. Call at Room 86 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—Show Cases—Two plated cases, nearly new, each 6 feet 10 inches long; also, counters, shelving, &c., &c., by PEARCE & BRADBURY, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Furniture, cheap—$300 cash, balance in two or four months—The entire furniture, nearly new, of a nine-room house, everything necessary for housekeeping. The house is convenient to street cars, and can be rented, if required. Address DIXON, Tribune office.

Printing Materials.

A NEW AND COMPACT CITY JOB printing office for sale, well located and complete in every respect. The office is now closed, on account of sickness. It will be sold nearly $1,000 less than cost, if taken this month. Apply at 163 West Madison-st., or address P. O. Drawer 5811, city.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the charming little wonder,

MLLE. TURNOUR,

Who will appear in her exciting act on the SWINGING BAR, and, with the LEON BROTHERS, the new and beautiful

TRIPLE TRAPEZE,

Together with all the features,

Grand, Beautiful, Novel and Comical,

Of the superb Extravaganza, the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

Words fail to do justice to this unprecedented combination of the Spectacular, Burlesque, Musical, Novel and Sensational.

THE GREAT HIT IT HAS MADE,

The unvarying succession of crowded houses, and the Unreserved Commendations of Press and Public, attest its intrinsic merit and

UNBOUNDED POPULARITY.

Matinee on Saturday afternoon.

FARWELL HALL—POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

Balatka's Grand Orchestra.

Admission Fifty Cents.

Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE

WORRELL SISTERS.

OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE,

The Grand Duchess

Saturday—Grand Matinee. Next week—Mrs. D. P. BOWERS. In active preparation, a new Play by Edward Falconer—"MORE, OR WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?"

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE, ON MONDAY.

The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Manager

Thursday evening, Feb. 25th,

Benefit of R. L. Marsh, Treasurer.

Only time this season of Tom Taylor's comedy, in three acts,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

To conclude with the comic drama of

THE JACOBITE.

Will shortly be revived, Mr. Aiken's great specialty, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers.

Engagement Extraordinary.

THE ORIGINAL MAN FISH, MR. HARRY GURR,

Brought to this country by the Hanlon Brothers, and for six months a leading sensation in New York, will appear

On Monday Evening Next,

In his Magnificent GLASS AQUARIUM, ten feet high and twenty square, Eating, Drinking Wine, Smoking, &c., UNDER WATER, with apparently as much ease as if it were his native element. A Most Wonderful Performance and

A Genuine Sensation.

FIRST POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT, AT FARWELL HALL.

Admission Fifty Cents.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

SACRED CONCERT

For the Benefit of the

Sabbath and Mission Schools

OF

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Corner Carpenter and West Washington-sts.

Admission Fifty Cents.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE, ON MONDAY.

The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING.

LIBRARY HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS, commencing TUESDAY, March 2.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Farewell visit of

KELLY & LEON'S CELEBRATED MINSTRELS,

From 720 Broadway, New York, prior to their departure for Europe.

Their entertainments will be given unabridged. The *tout ensemble*, in point of elegance, will be the same which has established their fame in New York during their three years' stay.

"LEON,"

The great Burlesque Artist, will appear at each performance, together with the most talented and largest number of comedians ever combined in one company.

Tuesday and Wednesday—Grand Dutch-S nights. Thursday and Friday—Barber Blunights. Saturday—Belle-L-N night. Grand Barber Bln Matinee Saturday, March 6, at 2 o'clock p. m. Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. Seats can be secured at Root & Cady's Music Store on and after Wednesday, the 24th. General price of admission to Matinee, 50c.

Benefit of the ONLY LEON, Saturday night, March 6th. PHILO A. CLARK, Agent.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, Feb. 22. Re-engagement of

Harry McCarthy and Miss Lottie Estelle.

The greatest Character Actors on the American Stage in new Acts, Songs and Dances.

GRAND MATINEE,

SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

D. B. HODGES, Business Manager.

FARWELL HALL—TO-NIGHT.

POPULAR CONCERT.

Admission Fifty Cents.

Tickets for sale at Music Stores and Hotels.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

First week of

EDWIN RUPERT,

The great London Mimic, together with our mammoth company. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents; Chairs 50 cents.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE, ON MONDAY.

The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING.

A LECTURE ON PAPACY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

On Friday evening next, Feb. 26th, at 7½ o'clock p. m., a lecture on Papacy in the Middle Ages will be delivered in St. James' Church, Prairie-av., for the Benefit of the Poor, under the auspices of the St. V. de Paul Society, by a most learned Divine, Rev. John DeBlick, S. J.

POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

FARWELL HALL.

Mendelssohn, Auber, Verdi, Offenbach, Donizetti, Beethoven, Strauss.

GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission Fifty Cents.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION.

Thursday, Feb. 25, at 1 O'Clock, A. M.

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'s, 42 Randolph-st.,

Large Sale of

Dry Goods, Custom Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Gents' Drawers and Notions, Also 100 Doz. Ladies' Hoop Skirts, Also 20 Rolls Ingrain 2 and 3 Ply Carpets.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY W. B. LANGLEY.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT AUCTION.

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock, at 176 South Clark-st., 195 Watches—American, Swiss and English manufacture; Diamonds and Jewelry; also 300 volumes Old and Rare Books; also, Clothing, Guns and Pistols. W. B. LANGLEY, Auct'r.

NEW AUCTION HOUSE, 176 LAKE-ST.

New and Second-hand Furniture,

On FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

H. ALEXANDER & SONS, Auctioneers.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

Machinery.

CUSTOM-MADE LEATHER BELTING for sale, manufactured by MUNSON & WHITMARSH, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 1 to 80 horse; Pay's Trip Hammer; Forsman's Iron-clad Burr Stone Mills. E. M. AMES, 76 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Stationary and portable steam engines, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25 horse power. Also engines for threshing, mounted on iron wheels. Call at 234 Lake-st. A. N. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—Patent combination elevator bucket. This bucket is machine made and all of each size exactly alike. It is stamped more durable than ordinary buckets. It costs no more, and is very much better. It would be profitable for elevator men and millers to use them. Manufactured by ROBERT AITCHISON & CO., 365 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, all sizes and makes, new and second-hand; saw, shingle and burr mills, belting, &c. Second-hand machinery bought. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, iron planers, engine lathes, upright drills, bolt cutters, Sturtevant blowers, Knowles' steam pumps, wood working machinery of all kinds, belting, files, and a general assortment of machinists' supplies, at reduced prices. Send for circular. C. L. RICE & CO., 136 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Portable engines, second-hand. One 10 and 12-inch bore stationary. Also, new 25 and 30 horse portable engines and saw mills. Address E. ROGERS, Everett house.

MACHINERY for sale—1 engine, 10x18, new; 1 engine, 7x12, new; 1 locomotive boiler, 12-horse power, second hand; 1 two flue boilers, 42 inches by 22 feet, second-hand. All in good running order. C. REISSIG & CO., southeast corner Van Buren and Clinton-sts.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A six-year-old mare, harness and half-spring wagon, cheap. Apply to LOUIS GRINNELL, 209 West Kinzie-st., near Wood.

FOR SALE—Two light family sleighs, also two cutters. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for horses, lumber or wagons. To be seen at 603 State-st. L. F. HATHAWAY.

Real Estate==City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—Brick building and lot, No. 45 North Dearborn st. Only $12,000, for a few days. Easy terms. A decided bargain.

House and lot on Kinzie-st., near Rush. $6,500.

House and lot on Illinois-st., near Cass, lot 50x100. Cheap.

House and lot No. 49 Rush-st., lot 36x120. Price $14,000.

House and lot on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., lot 80 by full depth, with barn. Price $19,000. Very easy terms. Cheapest house on South Side.

Brick building and lot on northwest corner Rush and Kinzie-sts. Price $15,000. Easy terms.

Two houses, Nos. 154 and 156 Huron-st. Price $12,000. Will pay 15 per cent. The cheapest improved property on the North Side. Liberal terms.

40 feet on Lake-st., with buildings, Nos. 156 and 158. Can be had at a moderate price.

Also, a large amount of other desirable property. WARREN & GOODRICH, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and basement brick house of 15 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, No. 738 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—New marble front dwelling house, with all modern improvements, first-class in every respect. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, 684 Wabash av., near Fourteenth-st., or to W. H. UNDERHILL, 118 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Neat cottage of 9 rooms, and lot 25x166 feet. Inquire on premises, 485 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A first class new two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25 by 150 feet, east front, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st. Price $11,000. Easy terms of payment. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A cottage and lot on Hammond-st., near Lincoln Park, lot 25x125 feet. For particulars, call on the premises, No. 12 Hammond-st., or at No. 20 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—House on leased lot, 24x30, with a shed 80x40, on the North Side. Lease runs one year from October next. Will sell at a bargain. BALDWIN & CO., 160 Madison st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—Handsome residence and lot 50 by 170 feet, with barn, on Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lot 25x120, two new cottages, on Owasco-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, 125 feet west of limits. Price low and easy terms. Apply to J. S. FULLER, 85 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A roomy cottage, on Washington-st., to be removed on or before 1st of May. SAM'L GEHR, Rooms 10 and 12 No. 114 Dearborn-st.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Keeler, 129 South Clark-st.:

10 acres on Drexel-av., fronting on the grand drive to the South Side Park. Cheap.

10 acres inside of city limits, near Artesian Well. Will subdivide and sell at a large advance immediately.

40 acres on Division-st., near city limits.

20 acres near new depot, 1½ miles west of city limits.

5 acres inside of city limits, fronting on Wilcox, Adams and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE—20 cheap lots on the West Side. $350 each.

20 acres, West Side, near North Branch.

10 lots on Polk and Reuben sts., West side.

10 acres west city limits.

3 lots on Van Buren-st., near limits.

50x150 feet, east front, Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st. $75.

50x125 on Prairie-av., south of Douglas-place. $50.

10 acres on Cottage Grove-av.

10 acres on Kankakee-av.

A. B. McCHESNEY & CO., 97 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—100 feet on Michigan-av., north of Thirty-third-st.

170 feet on Cottage Grove av., north of railroad.

25 feet on Hanover.

150 feet corner Oak-av. and Vincennes-road.

Lots on Adams-st. $650, cash.

Lots on Jackson-st. $650, cash.

Lots on Van Buren-st. $700.

Lots on Tyler-st. $800.

MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Avenue property near the Park.

150 feet on Michigan-av., east front.

150 feet on Michigan-av., west front.

334 feet on Indiana-av., east front.

Between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts.

Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—Good lots on Alexander, Twenty-third, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-fifth, Kossuth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Buddan and Arnold-sts., between Wentworth and Stewart avs. Also on Butterfield, between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first-sts. Also on Hanover, Butler and Wallace-sts., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts. Prices low. Title perfect. A small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—By Phelps, Goodrich & Co., 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2:

105 by 125 corner May and Taylor sts. $55 per foot. Six years' time.

Lot on Ruble-st., south of Sixteenth. $550.

Lot on Paulina-st., near Van Buren. $1,700.

Lots on Western-av., near Jackson. $1,000.

10 acres north of city limits. $350 per acre.

Lots on Eighteenth-st., near Western-av. $333.

Lots on Kendall-st., near Taylor. $750.

FOR SALE—By M. C. Kelley, 137½ Madison-st.: From 1 to 20 acres, in lots to suit, on Cottage Grove-av., Elm, Forty-third, Fiftieth and Greenwood-sts., near Kenwood, Hyde Park, Egandale, boulevards, dummy and south Side Park and city limits. Will be offered for three days only at present low prices, which are below market. 5 lots on Western-av., near Madison-st., for $1,500 each. Those are cheap; for three days only.

FOR SALE—25 acres near the city limits, West side.

35 acres on Ogden-av., within proposed city limits.

50 acres adjoining the proposed South West Side Park.

5½ acres on Madison-st., near city limits.

The above tracts of land are offered for a few days at a very great bargain, by ENOS AYRES, Room 7 No. 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap and desirable lots, at very low figures, being much less than the market value: 50 on Wood-st., 25 on Paulina, 20 on Reuben. Lots 25x125. All of the above near Fifty-second-st. Will be closed out for $100 each. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Block four, (4), Winston's addition, having 1,188 front feet on Wabash-av. and State st., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Price, $45 per foot, for 10 day. The best bargain, by far, south of the city limits. Title unquestionable. WARREN & GOODRICH, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lots on Mitchell and Hastings-sts., east of Reuben, near street cars, near the best school house in the West, water and gas in the block, and within a mile limits of the city. On very easy terms. See plats, at office of EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—Rare chance for investment—10 acres of brick land, near the corner of Western av. and Harrison-st. Inquire near the above. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts., 50x166, east front. These lots front on an 80 foot street. A. H. WING & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—We are now authorized to sell a few beautiful lots on Adams and Jackson-sts., for $650. Such a chance for a sure speculation no one can offer. See plats at our office. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—Near the South Side Park, 114 feet east front on Calumet-av., 114 feet west front on Calumet-av., between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts. $21 per foot. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 48x125 feet to alley, east front, on Aberdeen-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Possession given during month of April. Price, $125 per foot. H. S. HEGARD, No. 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—West Side Acres—17 acres on Twelfth-st., E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 13, 39, 13; 7⅛ acres corner of Division and Hoyne-sts.; 1 acre in Rockwell's Addition, on Adams and Jackson-sts. CARTER H. HARRISON, 98 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—On Forty-second-st., near Langley, 75 feet front at $60. 50 feet west of this at $40 per foot. 100 feet front on Forty-third-st., $35 per foot, same location. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50 feet on Prairie-av., a bargain, $45 per foot, near Thirty-fourth-st. WARREN & GOODRICH, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—383 feet on Sixtieth-st., near the station at Englewood, only $16 per foot, the cheapest property offered. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—On Wabash-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., two-story and basement house of 10 rooms, and barn, and lot 28x110. If sold to-day, can be bought at a decided bargain—for less than it has been offered within one year. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—200 desirable building lots, on Sheffield and Racine-sts., half a mile north of Lincoln-park. Prices ranging from $350 to $500 per lot. Terms ¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—2 acres in Section 11, on West Kinzie-st., near new depot for cash, at 40 per cent less than is asked for property directly opposite. JOS. P. CLARKSON, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—At Englewood, 2½ acres, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts., on Prairie, Calumet and Kankakee avs., near the South Side Park. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—One acre river front, improved, on North Side, suitable for manufacturing purposes, for ten days, or will exchange for house and lot. Address W H, 124 Lake st.

FOR SALE—80 acre tract at $175 per acre, located northwest of the city limits for a very short time. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—We are now offering, for a few days, several fine acre tracts in the West Division, at great bargains. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union building, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—Dock property at a great bargain—145 feet river front, 300 feet deep, street on the side and rear, for only $26,000; worth $35,000. Easy terms. This is better than any of the outside property in the market. E. EUGENE CARDWELL, 112 Madison-st., Room 3 Major Block, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—At the R. I. & P. Railway shops, 75 lots. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—20 acres in Sec. 11, 39, 13.

40 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

10 acres in Sec. 7, 38, 14.

10 acres in Sec. 8, 38, 14.

MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—11⅛ acres, high and dry, part grove, at low figures, on Ridge-road, at North Evanston. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., corner of Forty-sixth-st., 226 feet, running through to State-st., fronting east on Wabash-av. and west on State-st., at a bargain, if taken immediately. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50x125 on Peoria-st., east front, between Tyler and Harrison-sts., at a bargain.

95x120 on Throop-st., between Van Buren and Tyler.

148x120 corner of Tyler and Throop-sts. (Six lots.)

J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—Beautiful lots for $200. These lots are 25x125, inside of boulevards and parks, on the West Side. You can't buy by the acre as cheap as we can sell these lots. See them. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.: 1⅛ acres fronting east on State-st., just north of Fifty-fifth. Two blocks from South Side Park.

FOR SALE—5 acres on Fifty-first st., corner of Wallace, near Rock Island car shops.

5 acres on Wentworth-av., near car shops.

SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By A. Goodrich, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

50x125, corner Jackson and Winchester-sts. $32 per foot.

25x125, on Madison-st., opposite Laflin, at $130.

FOR SALE—Cheap and part on time—25, 30 or 50 feet, within two minutes' walk of new Ruest corner of the Great South side Park. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—9 acres at Woodlawn Station, near the South Side Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cottage Grove, corner Mason-st., 15 acres at $3,000 per acre. 450 on State-st., Wabash-av., and Forty-sixth st., $40. WM. GARNETT, 163 LaSalle-st., 14 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—Kankakee-av., 900 feet at Forty-fourth-st.; 5 acres at Forty-eighth-st. This is the best bargain in market. Michigan-av., 1,050 feet at Fiftieth-st., at a reduced price. B. L. HONORE, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 lots in Flagg & MacBride's Subdivision, half mile north of Rock Island Junction. Apply to J. S. FULLER, 85 Clark-st.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A building lot at Kenwood. Parties having such for sale will please apply to or address JAMES B. JOHNSTON, with Hibbard & Spencer, 92 and 94 Michigan-av.

WANTED—20 to 80 acres of unimproved property, on Halsted-st., south of limits. 5 miles. Will pay all cash. H. D. THETREAU, 101 Madison-st.

WANTED—To buy a house and lot on the South Side, good locality. Small sum down, the rest in monthly or quarterly payments. Address with price and location, P. A. W., 44 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A brick house of 14 rooms, between Monroe and Taylor-sts. and Peoria-st. and Centre-av. Two houses on Washington-st., price $8,000 and $10,000. Address A, Tribune office.

Business Chances.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS for sale, first-class and centrally located. Terms, part cash and rest real estate. To a party or parties with a capital of $14,000 this is a good chance. Also, house and lot on Hoyne-st., south of Adams. Terms, $5,000—$2,500 cash, rest real estate. Apply to HAYES & FOSTER, Room 11 No. 85 Dearborn-st.

A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS can find an opportunity to engage in a lucrative and honorable business, by calling for JOHN WILKINS, at 40 Randolph-st.

A WELL ESTABLISHED GROCERY for sale, if sold soon. Stock new, the best location on the West Side, and doing a large business; no fixtures to buy; or will exchange for South Side improved property. Apply at 349 West Harrison-st.

A RARE CHANCE—A first-class fruit store for sale cheap. Apply at 198 Madison-st.

ANY PERSON HAVING $600, cash or property, can purchase an interest in a new toy, that will make a fortune in two years. Address Box 741, Chicago.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDS GOING East, he will sell out his entire stock of confectioneries, cigars, fixtures, &c. The location for business is very desirable. Address J K M, Tribune office.

BEST NEWS DEPOT AND STATIONERY store on State st. for sale cheap. Good reasons given for selling. Call and see it, at 330 State-st.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND FURNITURE. Parties having second-hand furniture for sale can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing S. DANIELS, Post office.

FLOURING MILL for sale, two run of stones, good boiler and engines, all machinery of the best quality, in good wheat region in Central Illinois. Will be sold at much less than its value, to close a partnership. Address P. O. Box 798, Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON for sale, splendid location, with a valuable lease. Will sell without fixtures, if wanted. Inquire on premises, 82 State-st. C. M. COMSTOCK.

HALF INTEREST for sale in an established manufacturing business. A man who can keep books preferred. Capital required, $1,000. For particulars, address HENRY PETERSON, 190 Madison-st.

HARNESS SHOP for sale, with about $2,000 worth of stock; also, one lot, with building 20 by 50, 1½ stories high. This shop is located in a pleasant Western village of about 2,500 inhabitants, and has no opposition nearer than 60 miles. This is a rare chance for some one. For particulars, address L. L. FISHER, Sauk Centre, Stearns Co., Minn.

HARDWARE, STOVE AND TIN STORE for sale, on West Side, doing a good business, cheap rent, long lease. A rare chance for a man with small capital. Address J J, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL MY INTEREST in a well-established manufactory, doing a good business, and guarantee my successor a good salary, if I can have the money next week. Address P. O. Box 536, Chicago.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE for sale cheap, with the horses, carriages, harnesses, sleighs, &c., in the town of Sandwich, Ill. ED. BROWN, Proprietor.

ONE FOUR-STORY BRICK FLOURING MILL, steam engine and boiler, all complete, in the best wheat county in Indiana, for sale or trade for city property or improved farm. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 175 State-st.

ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE of my wholesale grocery and manufacturing business for sale. Any person with $3,000 or $4,000 to invest will find no better chance than this. For particulars, address B G, Tribune office.

PROPELLERS ADRIATIC AND EQUATOR for sale. Apply to S. T. WEBSTER, 2½ Clark-st., Chicago.

PLANING MILL, SASH, DOOR AND BLIND manufactory for sale. Machinery nearly new. Will sell at a great bargain, at BALDWIN & CO.'S Business Exchange, 160 Madison-st., Room 1.

PAPER MILL for sale. Being unable to give it my personal attention, I will sell the Rock Island Paper Mill cheap. H. HAKES, Proprietor, Rock Island, Ill.

RARE CHANCE—Any person having from $5,000 to $10,000, or desiring to trade real estate for a well-established, paying business, can hear of a first-rate chance by addressing K. D. SLOAN, Tribune office.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for sale, known as Pratt's Mills, St. Peter, Minn., capacity of mill 150 brls per day, four run of stone. A cooper shop, office, and stone hog house. Land 156 feet front by 180 deep, on Minnesota river. Plenty of wheat marketed at this point to stock mill year round. Price of wood at mill $3 per cord. Distillery, stone building, with machinery complete. Both situated about 1,000 feet from the Minn. Valley R. R. Depot. Will sell together or separate. Terms favorable. For further particulars address, or call on, the subscriber at St. Peter, Minn. B. F. PRATT. Refer to LOW BROTHERS & CO., 165 Washington-st., Chicago.

SPLENDID VESSEL for sale—The new and staunch bark Glenebulah, tonnage 538 tons. A one half or one-eighth interest will be sold at a bargain. She is one of the fleetest and best sailing vessels that runs to this port, and classes A No. 1. Inquire of JAMES A. WHITTAKER, 122 Washington-st.

STOCK, STAND AND FIXTURES of a retail shoe store for sale, located in a flourishing town, 35 miles from Chicago, now doing a good business. Inquire of S. CUMMINGS, 19 Lake-st.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, also lease and fixtures of store, for sale or exchange for real estate. In the best location in the city for wholesale and retail trade. There is a rare chance for any one who wishes to engage in the hardware business. For particulars, apply to ISAAC GREENEBAUM, 31 and 36 LaSalle-st.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS for sale, yielding a very great profit upon the capital invested; no better in the city. Also a hotel of 18 rooms, very cheap. Apply at 69 Madison-st. D.

TANNERY AND CURRYING SHOP for sale, with boiler and engine, tools and stock; also, stock in harness shop and leather store. This is a rare chance for business, as there is no competition near. Will be sold at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars, apply to FRANK SAWYER, 222 Lake-st., or J. WEIL & BRO., 86 Market-st., Chicago, or W. MASON, Yorkville, Ill. A No. 1 collar maker wanted.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY for sale. The Berwick Mill, in Warren County, Ill., is offered for sale at a bargain. The building is 36 by 40 feet, three stories high, with ten acres of ground and three good dwelling houses attached. It has two run of four-foot burrs, and is in perfect order for running. Address THOMPSON BROOKS, Berwick, Ill.

To Rent==Houses.

TO RENT—No. 41 Wahpansch-av., a nice residence, in choice neighborhood, 9 rooms, gas, water, bath room, &c.—$60.

178 Cottage Grove-av., 8 rooms—$38.

55 Thirty-first-st., 5 rooms—$20.

286 South Clinton-st., 7 rooms—$35.

75 West Kinzie, 9 rooms, barn—$30.

Cottage on Douglas-place near Fairview Station, 10 rooms—$50.

T. B. FITCH & CO., 162 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—By C. McDonnell, 131 Randolph-st.:

312 and 314 West Randolph-st., two desirable residences.

264 May-st., a commodious dwelling.

57 South Centre-av., small tenement.

351 Milwaukee-av., cottage.

77 South Market-st., store and basement.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, new two story cottage, containing 6 rooms, besides bath, &c. Call Thursday or Monday at 273 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—The lower part of a house, to a small family. Inquire at 29 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—The two principal stories of house No. 32 Sixteenth-st., furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible party. Location first-class. Modern improvements.

To Rent==Rooms.

A LADY living alone would rent furnished rooms or take two young ladies to board. Address WEST SIDE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A widow woman wishes to rent five good rooms to some reliable party who will furnish her board for the rent. Apply to Mrs. KNICKERBOCKER, 259 DeKoven-st.

TO RENT—Good rooms in brick building on northwest corner Rush and Kinzie-sts., in second story, over drug store. WARREN & GOODRICH, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—Two front rooms on second floor of 195 Washington-st. T. B. FITCH & CO., 162 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Furnished, with or without partial board, a parlor and bedroom; or would rent them to a respectable party for housekeeping. 90 south Peoria-st., between Madison and Monroe.

TO RENT—Newly furnished and very neat rooms, excellently located in brick block, No. 69 Monroe-st., near State. Apply at Room 13.

TO RENT—Three splendid front rooms, and small amount of furniture for sale. 127 Clark-st., Room 49. Also, nice furnished room to rent. Call for three days.

TO RENT—Rooms—Six nicely furnished rooms, with gas and water, to rent, or furniture for sale. Inquire at 277 West Randolph-st.

To Rent=Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—On North Water-st., eighty feet west of Clark, in a new brick building, one or two lofts, 80x100 feet, well lighted on all sides, with steam power and a steam hoisting platform 5 feet 4 inches by 12 feet, capable of hoisting three or four tons, situated at the side of a passage-way running through the building. Call or address E. L. GOWEN, 152 North Water-st.

TO RENT—The third and fifth floors of 43 South Water-st. Inquire at 43 South Water-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—Store No. 86 Randolph-st., occupied by James Durham & Co. S. B. HAVEN, No. 14 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Store No. 72 Lake-st. to rent, and fixtures for sale. Inquire of ISAAC GREENEBAUM.

TO RENT—Basement, 167½ Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office. T. B. FITCH & CO., 162 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Stores—No. 1316 State-st., near Twenty-ninth.

399 South Clark-st., with rooms.

256 West Monroe-st., with rooms.

T. B. FITCH & CO., 162 Dearborn st.

Wanted==To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A loft, 2d story of about 2,000 square feet, centrally located, on the South Side, for a term of years, commencing on or before May 1, 1869. Address GEO. CHISHOLM, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—One or two rooms, for offices, on the second floor (or third, if front), within the limits of Washington and Lake-sts. and State and Michigan-av. Apply to J. A. CHICKERING, 121 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—To Rent—Three-story and basement house, on Wabash or Michigan-av., for first-class tenant. Apply to W. H. UNDERHILL, 118 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling house of 9 or 10 rooms, on or before May 1st, in a good location, with modern improvements. A prompt-paying tenant can be had by addressing HOUSE, 90 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—To Rent—Between this and April 1st, a hall suitable for a Good Templar's lodge, somewhere on the North Side. Clark-st., between the bridge and Chicago-av., preferred. Address J. C. HALL, 27 North Clark-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A first-class moderate sized boarding house, furnished, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., and north of Hubbard-court. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 1816, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished or unfurnished house or suite of rooms for housekeeping, by a small family. Must be on or near Wabash, Indiana or Michigan-av. Pay prompt, when due. The very best of references given. Address HAY 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Warehouses, in the South, West and North Divisions, suitable for storage of general merchandise, household goods, &c. Address ZEB. H. BROWER & CO., Haddock-place, rear of 15, 17, 19 and 21 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, a furnished house, two stories and basement, with modern improvements and conveniences. Location on South Side, east of State-st. Address Post Office Box 395, stating terms and location.

WANTED—To Rent—Two furnished rooms, near Twelfth-st., for a lady and daughter, who would take meals at a boarding house near. A family having more room than they require, and who do not care to take boarders, can obtain permanent and reliable tenants by addressing A C S, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Will any one having a first-class house, with furniture, in a first-class location, suitable for keeping boarders, to rent, please address, stating location and terms, Mrs. S. E., Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A house with all modern conveniences, on any of the south side avenues, south of Twelfth-st. Address 13 Silver-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Cottage containing 7 good rooms, or 6 or 7 nicely located rooms, on the South Side, north of Adams-st., convenient for housekeeping, at a moderate price. Address J F C, 16 Lake-st., up-stairs.

Pianos.

TO RENT—One hundred pianos, organs and melodeons, for rent or for sale on time by paying a small amount down and balance in installments. Also, good second hand pianos from $50 to $200. Apply at W. W. KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st.

Wanted==Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell twenty of the fastest selling articles in the world. Don't fail to call and examine them. O. B. STANFORD & CO., 138 State-st.

WANTED—Three good plowsmiths. Good wages and steady work. Must be good workmen, of steady habits. DECATUR AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Decatur, Ill.

WANTED—For a year or more—A man or a man and wife. The man must understand farming and care of horses, the woman to do the inside work—if 45 years old, so much the better. Address P. O. Box 188, or HAVING & BROTHER, Coffee and Tea Store, 131 Randolph-st.

WANTED—We wish to hire, for our own house, two salesmen of experience, also two of little or no experience, to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given. Must engage permanently and begin business at once. At O. D. ORVIS & CO.'S, over 123 and 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—By an Eastern Subscription Book Publishing House, an enterprising, reliable man, with some capital, to take charge of their Chicago office. To the right man liberal inducements will be offered. References required. Apply in person at 67 Clark st., Room 6, from 11 till 4. C. H. OSBORN. N. B.—An experienced canvasser preferred.

WANTED—A young man to go to Evanston, who understands horses, farming and gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at 30 South Water st.

WANTED—A grainer who understands mixing colors in oil, for rosewood, at the Manufactory of Improved Sidewalk Lights. None others need apply, at office. BROWN BROTHERS, 226 and 228 Monroe-st.

WANTED—Intelligent, active solicitors. Apply, with references, from 10 to 12, at No. 2 McCormick's Building.

WANTED—A boy from 14 to 18 years old, to drive a grocery wagon. Must be able to give good references. Inquire at 945 State-st.

WANTED—An active young man with from $250 to $500, who is willing to leave the city, can secure a permanent, pleasant and profitable business. Call at Room 7, 165 Madison-st.

WANTED—Two or three single, temperate men, to drive for Brink's City Express. Inquire at Office, 119 Randolph-st., basement.

WANTED—A young man to attend a retail grocery store. French preferred. Apply at 44 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—12 first-class canvassers for Life Insurance. Agents for Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota. Call at 113 Lasalle st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Laborers and mechanics will be furnished employment, also contractors, merchants, manufacturers, hotel-keepers and others can be supplied with good reliable male and female help, by applying at the office of THE SWEDISH EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION, Hamilton Block, 11 North Clark-st.

WANTED—150 laborers (good stout men) for grade on South Pacific R. R. For particulars and transportation apply to L. C. HOLMES, our agent, 78 Clark-st., Room 4. T. McKISSOCK, Chief Engineer S. P. R. R.

WANTED—This day, 15 more good laborers, wages $2 per day. Apply at EMPLOYMENT HEADQUARTERS, Room 3 Lind's Block.

WANTED—250 laborers. Wages $2 per day, and steady work for one year. For particulars apply to SNELL & CO., 190 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—By 15th March, 1 entry clerk, 2 porters and a good driver. Steady employment. Address MERCHANT, Tribune office, with stamp for reply, stating where last employed.

WANTED—Immediately, 6 good laborers, 3 men to take orders, 1 bartender, 2 waiters, man with $150 to make $75 per month, 2 carpenter and 8 choppers, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 102 East Washington-st., Room 19. Applicants by mail send 10c for reply.

Wanted==Female Help.

House Servants.

WANTED—Two girls in a private family, at Hyde Park, one to do cooking and laundry work, and the other to do chamber work and take care of children. English or Scotch preferred. Reference required. Call at 161 Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A good German, English or Norwegian girl, to do general housework in a small family on the West Side. Apply at 149 West Madison-st., up-stairs, over the dry goods store.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework at 1467 Prairie av.

WANTED—American, German and Norwegian girls, for private families, hotels, restaurants and shops. Apply at 102 East Washington-st., Room 20, up-stairs.

WANTED—A girl (Norwegian or Swede) to do general housework. Apply, with good references, at 290 Ontario-st.

WANTED—Two girls—One to take charge of table and do chamber work, and one to assist in kitchen and do washing. Must be obliging. Wages $3. 123 West Madison-st.

WANTED—First-class ironers, at the "Opera House Laundry." None others need apply.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. One who understands cooking. Apply at 273 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 German, Swedish or American girls, for situations in city and country. All those wanting help to leave their orders at Chicago Information Office, Room 8, No. 59 South Clark-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

WANTED—Six waiter girls, well recommended. Apply at 85 Monroe-st., between 10 a. m. and 12 m.

WANTED—Immediately, at Mrs. Bates' Office, 151 East Madison-st., a girl for housework, to go to Harlem. Also, a situation for an English woman, as cook in a boarding house or restaurant.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer for a private boarding house. None but those bringing the best of references need apply. Call, for three days, at 110 North Dearborn-st.

Wanted==Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To Buy—Fine watches and diamonds for cash. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Alto singer—One who is qualified to fill a position in an Episcopal church. No mezzo-soprano need apply, as no one is desired except a pure contralto. Address SIMPSON, care P. O. Box 2801.

WANTED—The celebrated Gypsy Woman. All those wishing to have their past, present and future life read correctly by the palm of their hand, should visit the only Gypsy Palmist in Chicago. Full satisfaction given. Consultation $1. 323 South Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison.

WANTED—Persons to call and try the Star Laundry, 80 North State-st., corner Indiana, where work is done in the quickest and best style, at low prices. MISS E. LAKE, Proprietress.

WANTED—To exchange—A client wishes to give lands for stocks of goods. Will take stocks in any line, and to any amount. SHEPHERD, SWEET & CO., 165 and 157 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—Watches of all kinds—Old broken, also good watches, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments. High prices paid in cash at J. C. BARTLETT'S, 249 East Madison-st.

WANTED—Merchants, milliners, grocers, barbers, dress makers, and *everybody* who keeps a showcase or deals in Yankee notions, and travelling salesmen of all kinds and sexes. I will pay all your expenses to Chicago and return if my advertisement is not strictly true. I control the two best selling 25 cent articles in America. You can make from $10 to $30 a day selling them and not interfere with other business. One sample by mail 25c; the two, 50c. St. Charles Hotel Parlor, 410 South Clark-st. A. MASSEY.

WANTED—To hotel keepers—Any one wishing to engage a man who has had several years' experience in a large hotel, as manager, and who has an extensive acquaintance West and East, either on salary or as partner, can find the man by addressing K. D. SLOAN, Tribune office. Best of references furnished.

WANTED—To purchase a drug store in Illinois, Missouri or Southern Iowa. Sales must not be less than $6,000 per annum. Address, stating terms, &c., S. O. BUDD, Muncie, Indiana.

WANTED—A man to take an interest in an established manufactory, and take a responsible position on a salary. Call at 156 Washington-st., Room 3.

WHO WANTS TO BUY a small office desk, office rail, gas fixtures, &c., good stove, 36 feet of shelving, platform and counter scales, large coal box, one upright show case? All new and for sale cheap. A splendid basement to rent, in best locality in city. Address J & B, Tribune office.

WANTED—To sell half or whole interest in a valuable patent oil. Beats all oils now in use; gives better light, and less than half the price of other oils. Can be manufactured at a large profit. For the State of Wisconsin only. Address HAYES, Tribune office.

WANTED—A good second hand medium-sized hand-press, suitable for light sheet brass work. Address, or apply at 272 South Jefferson-st., between 5 and 9 p. m.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $2,000 cash, in a manufactory, with steam-power, trip-hammer, lathe, drill, press, grind stones and polishing wheels. Also fan with forges. Inquire on premises, 418 West Lake-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—A whole or part interest in a first-class mechanical and manufacturing business can be had; a good mechanic and well-established house to be introduced into a large business, or half interest; amount needed, $2,000, or half that sum. Terms made easy to the right party. Best of references given and expected. Address G B, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $25,000 to $30,000 capital in a well-established, good paying manufacturing and jobbing business of Boots and Shoes, on Lake-st., Chicago. Business will bear the strictest investigation, and best of references given and required. None but those meaning business will address, for one month, MANUFACTURER, care Carrier No. 3.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take the place of retiring partner in a large steam flouring mill, in the vicinity of New York. Business already established. Address E. CROMWELL, Box 4366, New York City P. O.

PARTNER—Wanted—A reliable party is wanted to take an interest in, and assist the subscriber in forming a Stock Manufacturing Company in this city. A monopoly is secured by letters patent, and a rare chance is offered to a party possessing the business qualities, and acquaintance. Best reference required. Address JOINT STOCK, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,000 to purchase a half interest in a paying mercantile business. Staple goods, trade large and rapidly increasing. A good chance for a good man. Address EDSON, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $400 to $600 in a profitable, permanent and light manufacturing business. It will pay to investigate. Call at 152 LaSalle-st. L. B. WATERMAN.

Real Estate==Country.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Two lots near Central Park, New York City. Also, 160 acres heavy timbered land in Wisconsin. Will exchange for Chicago city property. For terms, apply at 32 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Farm within 30 miles of Chicago, 2½ miles from Lake Forest, 160 acres; good prairie soil, clean and in good order; good buildings, good fences, orchards, &c.; 10 acres of woodland. Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address at Lake Forest, HENRY HORTON.

FOR SALE—The best chance in Illinois for men wanting farms near to good towns, 820 acres of splendid prairie and timber, partially improved, for sale, one mile south of Bulkley, and three miles north of Loda, in Iroquois Co., 95 miles south of Chicago, on the Ill. Cent. R. R. Can be divided into five farms, each having sufficient timber for farm use, and each having a spring creek running through it. Can be sold cheap to close up an estate. Will be sold cheap. Call on clerk at Bulkley, or D. K. PEARSONS, 14 M. E. Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A farm of about 300 acres, 2 miles from Lockport, Ill., good land, 2 miles of fence, 2 barns, stone fruit, stone in abundance, timber, never-failing springs. Will be sold cheap. Call on or address GEO. WIGHTMAN, Lockport, Ill.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Dock, north side Stowell slip, 380 feet, entire or in lots to suit, for coal, wood or lumber. S. B. HAVEN, No. 14 Larmon Block.

TO LEASE—For five years, or for sale, the north 112 feet of block on south side of Sixteenth-st., between Burnside and Butterfield-sts. JOSEPH E GARY, Court House.

TO LEASE—50x131 feet on Douglas-place or Thirty-fifth-st., only one block from north entrance of Great South Side Park. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—By two ladies—one a widow of 20, the other a girl of 18. The gentlemen must be in good circumstances. The object, a true friend, and, if agreeable, matrimony. Address MRS. ADAMS, Tribune office.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man recently from New York, as salesman in the dry goods line. Has had some experience in that city in the butter trade, and would take a situation with a view to an interest in the business. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As correspondent, clerk or assistant bookkeeper, by a young man 24 years of age, who can speak and correspond in English, French, German and Scandinavian. Is well acquainted with foreign exchange and can furnish first-class references. Address J G, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a practical carriage trimmer, late from the East. Would like to settle in some Western town. Address FRANK, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in any respectable business of this city. He is perfectly acquainted with the English, German, Scandinavian and other modern languages, German and single bookkeeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Employment more an object than salary. Best of city references can be given. Please address S T W, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good mechanic as foreman in a planing mill. Address M. D., Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man just arrived from England, with first-class references, wishes for employment as clerk, salesman or warehouseman. For further particulars address [illegible] Michigan-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man wishes a situation of some kind where he can make himself generally useful. Has family, has been employed as coachman, fully understands the care of horses and is a fair penman. Would accept of any position where he could be at work. Address C S G, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—For a young widow, as cashier in a restaurant in Chicago or elsewhere. Address MRS. MARSHY, Tribune office, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young lady, 21 years of age, well educated and with considerable experience, desires a situation as governess in a good family. No objection to travel. Address, and for references, Post Office Box 6, Exeter, N. H.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, in a photograph gallery. Is experienced in printing and mounting, or would take charge of reception room. Address, for five days, M C, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a family to sew. Is experienced in cutting and fitting and can use the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Address, for 3 days, C B, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A Swedish girl would like to get a place to do housework. Is a stranger in the city. Call at 169 Michigan-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class washer and ironer and good cook, in a small private family. No objection to going out of town. Good references. Address 711 State-st., corner Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young girl in a private family, to do second work. Best of city references given. Call at 148 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good references. Call at 764 Indiana av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a woman who thoroughly understands her business, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good references given. Inquire at 72 Whitney-st.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two young girls, one to do general housework or cook, wash and iron, and the other to do second work. Address 572 West Indiana-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young girl in a private family; second work preferred. Apply, for two days, at 261 North Market-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do second work or general housework, by a competent girl. Inquire at 641 Michigan-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl to do second or general housework for a small family. References given and required. Address or call at 283 West Polk-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German. A thoroughly reliable guide, written in plain language, with a table of symptoms to facilitate the detection of disease, embracing the Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment. Endorsed by the highest medical authority of this country. It contains the matter of 43 volumes. Price, cloth bound, only $2.50. The most popular and rapidly-selling book in the market. Agents are reporting upwards of 100 subscribers per week. One just reports 128, and another 131 for last week. Another reports 348 for the last two weeks. Another has averaged 10 per day for the past two months. One man writes, "By the aid of a prescription in Our Family Physician I have not only saved a large doctor bill but my boy's life," &c. It is a work of great practical value, and is emphatically the book to sell in hard times. Send for circulars and learn full particulars. Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 5 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS—Wanted—In all parts of the West. No capital required, hence no risk. We will give profitable employment to such (male or female) as can give the best of references as to character. None others need apply. Address, with references, A. PARKHURST & CO., Box 869, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECIPE BOOK. $5 greenbacks to every agent; $1 to every subscriber. A counsellor in sickness, for childhood, manhood and age, containing in plain language, free from medical terms, the causes, symptoms and cure of disease, in every form, together with 480 recipes, worth their weight in gold—invaluable for daily reference to every family, farmer, mechanic, merchant and everybody. Contains over 600 pages. Price $2.50. Terms the very best. Address at once, stating territory desired. GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. It contains 35 fine engravings, and is the spiciest, most thrilling, instructive, and cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $2.75 per copy. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. One in South Bend, Ind., reports 30 subscribers the first day. One in Maine, [illegible] 100 to 150 per week. Send for circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.75 per copy.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the new Meteor Safety Hand Lamp, Magic Pocket Mucilage, Dr. Foote's Improved Eye Sharpener, Rosewood Match, Sawyer's Crystal Bluing, Indestructible or Golden Pens, Diamond Cement, Prepared Glue, Universal Cement, Golden Scepter, Celebrated Parisian Polish, Microscopic Views, Combined Knife and Pen, Massey's Novelty Sash Lock, and many other very fast-selling articles. No one with ordinary energy can fail to make $100 to $125 per month clear of expenses. We respectfully invite all desirous of engaging in a profitable business to call and examine for themselves or send for catalogues. O. B. STANFORD & CO., 138 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For DR. MARCH'S NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE. For powerful thought, splendid illustrations, elegant paper and type, beautiful binding and rapidity of sale, this book has no equal. Agents will be liberally dealt with, according to ability and energy. Send for circulars to ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. New, desirable, salable, durable, cheap and profitable. Profits 300 per cent. Two sizes sent for $3. Will sell for $12 in half a day. Samples securely sealed from observation, by mail, to ladies only. Address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6816, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN SPRING STEEL NEEDLES and eight other best selling articles, paying $5 to $20 per day. The best out. We are determined to give agents larger profits than any other concern in America. Six samples for 25c, or sample paper and other articles 50c, worth $1. SMAX & CO., 87 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week paid to male or female with $5 to $10 capital. Profits 90 cents on the dollar. Business permanent and pleasant. Smart agents clear $30 per day. Send stamp for papers, or 25 cents for double sample. S. W. CHAPPELL, 87 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month easily made, by either sex, with Linington's celebrated Spring Steel Needles and Sewing Silk patterns. Sample sent, to be paid for if satisfactory. C. S. LININGTON, 88 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. How to double the value of land and the profits on stock; how to raise three times the quantity of all farm crops to an acre, &c. 750 pages. 140 illustrations. Agents' commissions, $100 to $300 per month, according to ability and energy. Send for a circular to ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—100 agents, to sell a valuable patent. Can make from $10 to $20 per day. Call at 183 Illinois-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

16 and 18 Rush-st.—Two nicely furnished front rooms to rent, with good board, on reasonable terms, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

66 East Adams-st.—A large furnished front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

110 North [illegible] nished rooms, with board. A few day boarders accommodated.

112 Adams-st.—One finely furnished family room, modern improvements, first-class accommodations, for a few single gentlemen. Day boarders, $6.

113 Wabash av.—To let, with board, two very pleasant front rooms, unfurnished; also a large room, furnished, for two gentlemen.

118 West Madison-st.—To rent, with board, a large and small front room, furnished, with stove and use of gas and bathroom. Street cars pass the door. House new.

130 West Washington-st.—Pleasant rooms with or without board.

187 State st.—A large pleasant room or suite, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, for gentlemen and wife or three single gentlemen. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

397 West Madison-st.—A large unfurnished room, with closet, gas and board, suitable for two persons, in a small family. Terms moderate.

537 Wabash-av.—In private family, with board, large front room in second story, with alcove between and closet attached. Also furnished rooms for two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

HUBBARD-PLACE—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, at E. WOOD'S Boarding House, corner of Hubbard court and State-st., for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

ONLY twelve minutes' walk from Lake-st.—To rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished, a suite of front rooms on second floor, warmed by furnace, gas, closets, with use of bath-room. Location delightful. Gentlemen preferred. Inquire at [illegible] Lake-st.

ST. CLOUD HOUSE, corner of Washington and Franklin-sts.—Is one of the best hotel boarding houses in the city. Elegant suites of rooms can be had at greatly reduced prices. VINTON.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, South Clark-st.—Can accommodate a few more boarders, en suite or single, at moderate prices.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—And room, by a gentleman, in a private family, at a moderate price. Address LUCIUS, Tribune office.

BOARD—With single room, in a private family, on West Washington-st., or [illegible] vicinity, for a gentleman. Address H J [illegible], Tribune office.

Personal.

PERSONAL—If Frederick or Edward [illegible] wish will write or call on their brother, [illegible] O. F. Sedgwick, at 283 West Randolph-st., [illegible] glad to see or hear from them.

PERSONAL—Changed boarding [illegible] The telegram sent Friday, Feb. [illegible] street and number, was mailed to the [illegible] not received.

PERSONAL—Heirs to Jennings' and other foreign estates, will do well to [illegible] PALETHORP, 409 Walnut-st., [illegible]

PERSONAL—A gentleman [illegible] correspondence with a lady [illegible] purpose of social intercourse [illegible] Address ETA, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Senate Suffrage Amendment Adopted in the House.

Disagreement and New Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Bill.

The Speakership of the Next House.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., Withdraws in Favor of Mr. Blaine.

Conversations with President Grant Concerning His Cabinet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

It has long been conceded that the Speakership of the next House lay between Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Blaine, of Maine. The former, actuated by a desire to avoid any wrangling at the beginning of General Grant's administration, has concluded to withdraw from the contest, and accordingly, deeming it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between Mr. Blaine and himself to-day sent to Blaine a note to this effect. This leaves the popular member from Maine alone in the field, and will probably result in his unanimous election. The handsome action of Mr. Dawes wins him many words of praise from his associates on the floor, by whom he has long been regarded as one of the purest and most unselfish men in the House.

PENNSYLVANIA WANTS A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CABINET.

The Pennsylvania politicians are in a terrible ferment about the Cabinet question. They have bored and worried General Grant on the subject more than those of all the other States together. Every day this week some of them have been to see him, and the indications are that he will have to see or decline to see some of them every day till the inauguration. It is proper enough that the people of Pennsylvania should wish to have one of their fellow-citizens in the Cabinet, but the course the politicians are pursuing is in no way creditable. To those who called on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the General said that his present intention was to nominate one gentleman from their State, though he would give no indication of his selection. An impression got out somehow that the person whom he had in his mind was one not prominent in political life, and the names of Stuart, Meredith, Kennon, Borie, Welch, and others of Philadelphia, have all been canvassed. George H. Stuart, formerly President of the Christian Commission, seemed by many of the politicians most likely to be selected. Colonel McClure had already, on several occasions, strongly pressed the claims of ex-Governor Curtin, but he resolved this morning to go again and kill Stuart if he couldn't save Curtin. He was accordingly on hand when Grant reached his office, duly armed with letters from Governor Geary, Judges Read and Williams, and others, and at once asked an interview. The report of what occurred is substantially that given by McClure himself. He says he remarked that he was glad to learn that Pennsylvania would have a member in the Cabinet, to which General Grant responded that he intended selecting one gentleman from that State. McClure then said he would like to know if Curtin was to be the man. General Grant made no definite reply, and McClure began presenting Curtin's claims and endorsements, after which he again pressed for an answer. This time he got a pretty straight reply to the effect that Curtin was not the man. McClure went on to say that the appointment of such a man as Stuart or Welch, or any one else from private life, would give great dissatisfaction to the people of the State, whereupon General Grant replied that he thought no loyal man would object to Stuart, though he meant not to be understood as intimating that he was to be selected. McClure answered that the State was close, and the appointment of such a man who was not known to the people, and who could not properly distribute the patronage, would give the Democrats a victory in the election of next fall. To this Grant is said to have responded that he would like to have the Republicans succeed there, but he did not know as anything could be gained by putting an unfit man into his Cabinet. McClure took this as notice of dismissal, and left in some disgust. He and his friends are talking to-night as if it were a sure thing that General Grant is going to the dogs forthwith, whereat there is mourning among the Curtin politicians. Cameron is in high feather. He met McClure this evening and told him that the appointment of Stuart would be a good thing for the State and country. He says in private conversation that he wants the State to have a member in the Cabinet, and don't care who it is if Curtin, Forney and Kelley are left out. He is sharp enough to see that if Curtin ever had any chance he has been killed by the greediness of his own friends.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

One of the earliest acts of the new administration will be the issuance of an order reorganizing the military departments of the country, and reassigning the various leading officers of the army. Sheridan is going to Louisiana again; Reynolds to Texas, Sickles to the Carolinas and Georgia; Meade to Philadelphia and the Department of the East, and Terry to a new department in the Indian country.

HUBBARD'S POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Senate Post Office Committee this morning agreed to favorably report the bill submitted by Gardiner Hubbard for the establishment of a Postal Telegraph system. The part incorporating the United States Postal Telegraph Company was not adopted. Should the bill fail to pass, another bill will be introduced at the beginning of the next session specifying the rates to be paid by the press, which will be substantially those already published. A provision will be added that the rates shall from time to time be reduced, so that the net income on an investment of $300 for each mile of wire shall not exceed 10 per cent a year.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

The House Democrats had a meeting this morning, and agreed to hold their regular caucus on officers next Tuesday. They also kindly resolved that they would make no factious opposition to Grant's administration, but would go on as in the past, and stick to their well-known principles. They give no sign yet as to their man for Speaker, and it probably is not of any consequence, though whoever is selected will be able to command a good position on one of the most important committees.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The New Yorkers were talking a good deal to-day about seeing General Grant on the cabinet question, but the manner in which the action of Pennsylvanians is commented upon may induce them to give up the idea. The Marylanders dreadfully want to urge Creswell's claims, but are rather shy of Grant, well understanding that he don't want to be bored and can't be driven.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT,

as reported from the Conference Committee, was put through the House to-day by 143 to 43. All of the Democrats and three Republicans, viz.: Hawkins, of Tennessee; Loughridge, of Iowa, and Mallory, of Oregon, voting in the negative. It would have come up in the Senate this evening, but so few Senators were present, that it went over till to-morrow.

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The Conference Committee's report on the Diplomatic bill led to a sharp debate in the House today. Butler defended his scheme for having Commissioners at most of the South American States, but Banks defeated him by barely five majority, and so the bill goes to a new conference.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill Conference Committee have agreed upon their report and will bring it to-morrow. The principal point in dispute was as to what should be given for repairs of vessels, &c., and the committee fixed the amount at two and a half millions. The committee have resolved that there is no time for doing anything more at this session. General Garfield will ask a new committee as soon as the House in the next Congress is organized.

THE PARAGUAY MATTER.

Ex-Minister Washburn, with Bliss and Masterman is here, and in the course of two or three weeks will open fire on the navy for its course in reference to the Paraguay matter.

FUTURE TIME OF MEETING IN THE HOUSE.

The House will, hereafter, during the present session, meet at 11 o'clock, this course being necessary on account of the press of work.

THE ALASKA BRIBERY COMMITTEE

is still delayed by inability to agree as to whether the report should strongly condemn the system of ex Members of Congress and others acting as lobby men on the floor of the House and before its committees. Those who oppose conveying the censure do so on the ground that the committee have no special authority to consider this and similar questions in the case. The evidence given by Walker, Stanton and Latham is presented, and also the denial of Painter, all without comment on the part of the committee.

REVENUE CIRCULAR.

The fifth Auditor of the Treasury has addressed a circular letter to the Supervisors of Internal Revenue throughout the country requesting a thorough examination and report as to the clerical force required in each Assessor's office. The allowance for clerk hire will be reduced whenever practicable, and it is believed that a considerable saving can be effected in this item.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President sent in a number of nominations to the Senate to-day, among them Colonel Nathan W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster General, to be Paymaster General of the army, vice General Price, retired; Lieutenant Colonel Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General, to be Assistant Paymaster General; Major Benj Alvord, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General; Colonel Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Adjutant General, vice Lorenzo Thomas, relieved; Lieutenant Colonel Richard C. Dunn, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel, vice Townsend, promoted; Lieutenant Colonels S. Morris and Mulier L. Langdon, E. Eaton, Deputy Quartermaster Generals, to be Assistant Quartermasters; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. McDougal, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be Chief Medical Purveyor, vice Satterlee, retired; Lieutenant Colonel Henry B. Clitz, Seventh Infantry, to be Colonel Tenth Infantry, vice Alexander, retired; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel W. Crawford, Second Infantry, vice Sibley, retired; Colonel Sixteenth Infantry, [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel William H. Wood, [illegible]